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## ASTRONOMERS IN BRITAIN CLAIM A GREAT DISCOVERY

Sir J. Thomson Calls Result of Observations Obtained at Solar Eclipse a Great Achievement in History of Human Thought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—Pleas for restoration of the liberty of commerce were heard yesterday at a great meeting of merchants and tradesmen at the Trocadéro. Mr. Rougerie, the president of the Paris Hotel Syndicate, was chairman of the meeting and declared that French business men wish to protest against the growth of state control and of the monopolies which were indispensable during the war.

State control should have disappeared immediately after the armistice, he declared. The crisis from which the country is suffering would be less serious if business men were allowed to manage their own affairs without bureaucratic interference with freedom, the best remedy for the present ills of the country's business, which would revive if it could shake off the administrative fetters.

Various speakers protested against the misunderstanding between the dealers and their customers, which seems to have been fostered by officialdom. Commerce, they said, was the victim of a situation for which it was not responsible.

## BOLSHEVIST RAIDS ARE BEATEN OFF

War Office Statement Says That Small Party of Cavalry Passed Through Gap in General Judenich's Army Toward Gdov

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A War Office statement last night says that a small raiding party of Bolshevik cavalry passed through a gap in General Judenich's army front and moved toward Gdov, with the apparent object of interrupting General Judenich's communications. Their attacks were, however, beaten off, the War Office adds. This raid may be the basis of a rumor that the Bolsheviks had captured Odov which is on the eastern shores of Lake Peipus and was General Judenich's principal base.

Estimate of Radius of Space  
Mr. de Sitter estimated the radius of space at about 100,000,000,000 times the distance from the earth to the sun or 16,000,000 light years. The fourth dimension had been the subject of vague speculation, he said, but they seemed at last to have been brought face to face with it.

The president of the Royal Society expressed the conviction that Dr. Einstein's theory must now be reckoned with, and that the current conception of the fabric of the universe must be fundamentally revised. Subsequent speakers mostly agreed in accepting the results drawn from the photographs, which had been taken at Sobral in north Brazil and at the Island of Principi, off the African west coast, of the sun obscured during the eclipse and of the bright stars which happened to be in the immediate vicinity. One or two speakers, including Prof. H. F. Newall, of Cambridge, were more reserved and questioned if the phenomena might not be due to an unknown solar atmosphere further in extent than had been supposed and with unknown properties.

### Results Fairly Conclusive

During his speech Dr. Crommelin said though the results were fairly conclusive, the question of revising Newton's law of gravitation was of such fundamental importance that consideration was already being given to the next total eclipse in September, 1922. Two of the consequences of Dr. Einstein's theory, namely, the motion of Mercury's perihelion and the bending of light by gravitation, might, however, be looked on with great probability as established, but a third consequence was a shift of the lines in the spectrum toward red in a strong gravitational field. The effect in the solar spectrum would amount to one-twentieth of an Angstrom unit, and this effect had been looked for unsuccessfully. If these were final, Dr. Einstein's theory would need revision in part but the parts verified would remain.

Dr. Einstein Former Prague Professor  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Dr. Albert Einstein, whose astronomical theories have now been, in the opinion of many thinkers, strikingly verified by the results of the expedition to north Brazil, is, it is stated, not a German but a Swiss Jew. Formerly a professor in mathematical physics at the Zurich Polytechnic, he became a professor at Prague and during the war was engaged on research work at the Kaiser Wilhelm Academy for Research in Berlin. During the war he signed a protest against the notorious manifesto by German natural scientists exonerating Germany for her action in the war.

INCREASE OF TRADE REPORTED BY BRITAIN  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Imports and exports, including re-exports to and from Britain for October, were respectively £4,750,000 and £16,250,000 greater in value than in September. As compared with October, 1918, the increases were £35,750,000 and £53,750,000 respectively.

Imports in October last totaled £1,53,456,162 and the exports £79,600,825, and the re-exports £18,641,825. For 10 months, the imports totaled £1,319,557,551, an increase of £232,766,330. Exports totaled £620,405,244, an increase of £203,433,063, and re-exports £117,894,563, an increase of £92,965,591.

## GROWTH OF STATE CONTROL OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

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## ADMINISTRATION ON THE DEFENSIVE

Opposition Jubilant Over Action on the Treaty—Final Result Is Said to Rest in the Hands of the Moderate Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Saturday)—The battle for strong reservations to the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations Covenant is approaching the pitch of its intensity in the United States Senate. At all points the Republican opposition is scoring, and it is jubilant over its initial success. The leaders predicted on Sunday night that by the end of this week the full program of reservations submitted by the Foreign Relations Committee will have been adopted by the Senate and be ready to be embodied in the resolution of ratification.

Administration forces are clearly on the defensive, as shown by the substantial majorities by which the opposition secured the adoption of the first two reservations. By a vote of 50 to 35 the Senate on Saturday adopted the second of the committee's reservations prescribing the condition on which the United States shall at its own discretion withdraw from the League of Nations.

Not only does the reservation render the United States the sole judge as to whether it has fulfilled its obligations prior to withdrawing from the League, but it specifically provides that withdrawal can at any time be accomplished through a "concurrent resolution" of Congress, and therefore would not be subject to the action or the veto of the President. This feature was particularly obnoxious to the Democratic leaders, who interpreted it as a personal slight to the President, but no effort or argument could affect the solidarity of the opposition, which, for the first time, mustered the solid vote of the 49 Republicans. The machine was apparently well oiled, and carried every obstacle before it.

Text of Withdrawal Reservation  
The text of this important reservation follows:

"The United States so understands and construes Article I that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether its international obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States."

One of the features of the roll call on this reservation was that it marked another defection from the ranks of the minority. George Earle Chamberlain (D.), Senator from Oregon, voting with the Republicans. Several efforts were made to substitute a "joint resolution" for a "concurrent resolution" but without effect, the Republican leaders holding that the terms of the reservation would apply to a Republican President in precisely the same way as it would to a Democratic President.

Bolshevik Offensive Checked  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Reports from south Russia maintain that General Denikin has checked the Bolshevik offensive against his center, while on the Volga the Cossacks are advancing.

Execution of Leader Denied  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Letts, the War Office announces, have driven Colonel Bermondi's troops from the immediate suburbs of Riga. The prisoners captured were all Germans. The Germans have unsuccessfully attacked the northern defenses of Libau. A Bolshevik counter-offensive against General Judenich's right has made considerable progress, it appears, and Gdov has fallen. General Judenich's troops have been forced back to the line from the mouth of the Tcherna, just north of the town, to a point 15 miles south of Yamburg. The Russian center has retired as far as the Kikero station, 35 miles east of Yamburg.

MINERS' SECRETARY TO RETAIN HIS POST  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Sunday)—Thomas Richards, secretary of the South Wales Miners' Federation and M. P. for West Monmouth for 15 years, announced at a miners' conference on Saturday his intention to retire either from his secretaryship or from Parliament. At the unanimous request of the conference he decided to retain his secretaryship, which he has held from the formation of the federation 27 years ago. His retirement from Parliament will not take place immediately.

TWO CAIRO SCHOOLS CLOSED  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Saturday)—The Council of Ministers has decided to prohibit street manifestations, the Prime Minister declares. Meantime, the government has closed two schools in view of the action of the students.

"That is an absolute refusal to carry any part of the same responsibility that the other members of the League carry."

When the Crisis Will Come

The course of the fight from now on is as clear as daylight to the leaders on both sides and can be stated with approximate accuracy. All the majority reservations are expected to be adopted with slight if any modifications. They will then be inserted in the ratifying resolution for final action by the Senate. It is the intention of the minority leaders to vote against the resolution, and the defeat it can be easily effected through the aid of 10 to 15 "irreconcilables."

This will bring the crisis. It is the intention of the Administration leaders to urge that the Treaty is still before the Senate after the defeat of the majority resolution. The majority will contend that the rules of the Senate require a majority to bring up the Treaty, and, if the Vice-President were heard, it was obvious that the report of the committee must, of necessity, find that both sides were at fault.

In the report, issued on Saturday, Judge Gary was blamed for his refusal to confer with representatives of Labor. The committee admitted that it might well refuse to deal with W. Z. Foster, the organizer with a record as a radical, but refusal to meet any of the representatives of organized Labor when it was admitted that at least a part of the men employed by the United States Steel Corporation were organized, was disapproved by the committee. The men in the steel works had grievances, and they should have been heard by representatives of their own choosing, it was declared.

COOPERATION TO AID LEAGUE URGED

Leaders of Labor Organizations Sign Manifesto Calling for Pooling of Resources for the World's Industrial Recovery

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Following a resolution passed at the recent Trade Union Congress, instructing the parliamentary committee to cooperate to the fullest extent in the national propaganda in favor of the League of Nations, prominent leaders of the organizations of Labor, including W. Adamson, M. P., J. R. Clynes, Arthur Henderson, Harry Gosling, R. Smillie and J. H. Thomas, have signed a manifesto which states that the post-war situation can only be successfully met by a universal pooling of resources for the industrial recovery of the world.

The committee had some constructive recommendations to make, as well as criticisms, the chief being that Congress should authorize a mediation board with well defined powers, something like those of the War Labor Board, having the power of compulsory investigation, but not of compulsory arbitration. That is practically what the Labor delegates asked for at the recent industrial conference, and which was denied them.

Collective Bargaining Favored

The committee expressed its sympathy with collective bargaining, but did not think the steel strikers had taken the right method of obtaining it. The American Federation of Labor was accused of making a mistake, and of losing public sympathy, by permitting control to pass from the hands of those who believe in fundamentals of American government and into the control of those who have stood for intense radicalism. The committee made the following declaration regarding the causes of the strike and the points subject to criticism:

1. The steel strike should have been postponed, at the President's request.

2. The underlying cause of the strike was the determination of the American Federation of Labor to organize the steel industry.

3. The laborers in the steel industry had a just complaint relative to the long hours of service on the part of some of them.

4. The steel workers had the right to have representatives of their own choosing present grievances to their employers.

5. The question of wages is not involved in the controversy.

6. That behind this strike there is a considerable element of I. W. W. anarchists, and revolutionists.

Federal Board Urged

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would not apply the law to the workers' effort to obtain improved working conditions. Every assurance from the highest authority of our government was given that the law would not be so applied.

#### President's Words Quoted

"In the course of President Wilson's address to the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor, November, 1917, among other things he said: 'While we are fighting for freedom, we must see, among other things, that Labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of Labor are not rendered more onerous by the war, but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of Labor are improved, are not blocked or checked. That we must do.'

"The autocratic action of our government in these proceedings is of such a nature that it staggers the human mind. In a free country, to conceive of a government applying for and obtaining a restraining order prohibiting the officials of a Labor organization from contributing their own money for the purpose of producing food for women and children that might be starving, is something that, when known, will shock the sensibilities of man and will cause resentment. Surely the thousands of men who are lying in France under the soil, whose blood was offered for the freedom of the world, never dreamed that so shortly afterwards in their own country 450,000 workers, endeavoring to better their working conditions, would have the government decide that they were not entitled to the assistance of their fellow men, and that their wives and children should starve by order of the government.

#### Abuse of Injunction Charged

"It is a well established principle that the inherent purpose of the injunction process, where there is no other adequate remedy at law, was for the purpose of protecting property and property rights only, thereby excusing the equity power of the courts to prevent immediate and irreparable injury.

"It was never intended, and there is no warrant of the law in all our country to use the injunction power of equity courts to curtail personal rights or regulate personal relations. It was never intended to take the place of government by law substituting personal and discretionary government.

"The Lever Act provides its own penalties for violators of its provisions. The injunction issued in this case has for its purpose, not a trial by court and a jury, but an order of the court predicated upon the assumption that the law might be violated, and by which the defendants may be brought before the court for contempt and without any trial by jury.

"We declare that the proceedings in this case are unwarranted, as they are unparalleled in the history of our country, and we declare that it is an injustice which not only the workers, but all liberty-loving Americans, will repudiate and demand redress. The citizenship of our country cannot afford to permit the establishment or maintenance of a principle which strikes at the very foundation of justice and freedom.

"To restore confidence in the Constitution of our country and the respect, due the courts, this injunction should be withdrawn and the records cleansed from so outrageous a proceeding."

#### Strike Leaders Meet

Miners' Executive Board to Decide on Compliance With Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — With the admonition of Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States Court hanging over them, the members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America gathered here to make a decision today as to what course shall be followed by the union in the bituminous coal strike.

In issuing a mandatory injunction ordering the leaders of the miners to rescind the strike order before 6 p.m. tomorrow, Judge Anderson gave solemn warning in these words:

"I assume that they are law-abiding gentlemen, and will obey. If they don't the court will make them do it. The counsel for the government has well said that there cannot be an 'imperium in imperio' in this country."

Pending the meeting of the executive board, the union leaders here are making no comments on the court's orders, they realize that a refusal to obey the orders will undoubtedly result in their being sent to jail. Prior to the court action, there was some talk to the effect that the leaders will go to jail before they submit. The radical element among the miners would approve such a course, but the conservative element is not inclined to push the issue that far.

A copy of the order rescinding the strike must be submitted to Judge Anderson by 10 a.m. tomorrow.

A refusal by the executive board to comply with the court's order to rescind the strike order might also lead to prosecution under the Lever Food and Fuel Control Act, it is also pointed out.

With the strike order rescinded, the strike will resolve itself into a question for each individual miner to decide as to whether or not he desires to go back to work. During the arguments in court, Judge Anderson pointed out that "not a single man is required to work." In answer to the miners' contention the courts have repeatedly upheld the right of a man to quit personal service. Judge Anderson said two miners who work with their hands cannot conspire to quit work and limit production.

## DRIVE AGAINST REVOLUTIONISTS

Round-Up by Federal Agents Results in Hundreds of Arrests—Many Are Members of Union of Russian Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Under the personal direction of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, who is aided by the officials of the Bureau of Immigration, the federal government is engaged in a sweeping endeavor to rid the country of hosts of alien anarchists, dangerous radicals, Bolsheviks, and revolutionists, who for months have been conducting activities and propaganda designed to undermine constitutional government and overthrow law and order in the United States.

The round-up of the anarchists, started in the big eastern cities on Friday night, resulted in hundreds of arrests, the radicals taken into custody largely being members of the Union of Russian Workers, an organization with 100 branches whose program is the negation of all law, society, and government. Literature and propaganda seized in the government round-up shows conclusively, it is declared, that this organization was the most vicious and most dangerous of all the radical organizations in the United States. Scores of the leaders are now in the hands of federal authorities, and under orders telegraphed by Mr. Palmer, district attorneys throughout the country began to prepare the government's case against the suspects apprehended.

#### Deportation Likely

Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration, participated with the Department of Justice in getting the radicals into the dragnet. It was intimated that deportation proceedings against all taken in the raid would be carried out. Hearings will begin today in several districts to ascertain facts as to nationality, with a view to the deportation of convicted alien anarchists. In many cases, it was learned, the government already has all the needed data to begin deportation at once with the ringleaders in the Russian union movement.

It was estimated by federal officials that the Russian Union had a membership of 7000 to 8000 and comprised within its ranks the most dangerous radicals now in the United States. The complete sweeping out of this organization, it was said, would go a long way to rid the country of the alien Bolshevik to whom so much of the labor unrest in the crowded industrial centers has been attributed. The government, however, will not confine the present campaign to root out Bolshevism to the Russian union, but will continue active operations against radicals of foreign birth, hundreds of whom are known to be working independently of the Russian union.

#### Literature Seized

The mass of propaganda literature, together with other evidences of subversive activities, such as counterfeit plants and bomb-making material, seized in the raids, will be submitted by the government as evidence against the arrested radicals. Although nothing was said about it, federal agents working in close concert with the police and detective agencies of the big cities, like New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, have for weeks been making preparation for the drive on anarchism, so that when the time to move came these agents had little difficulty arresting the suspects. The success with which the drive met is regarded by officials of the Department of Justice as a good beginning for the stamping out of Bolshevik activities in the United States.

The statement issued by the Department of Justice on Saturday said: "More than 200 Russian Reds, one of them with all the materials for making a bomb in his possession, were taken into custody last night by agents of the Department of Justice in a raid that covered more than 15 of the largest industrial centers of this country."

#### Counterfeiting Plant Found

"Raiders captured a complete counterfeiting plant at Newark, N. J. This included plates, presses, and bank notes ready for circulation. Red flags, guns, revolvers, and thousands of pieces of literature were also taken by the Department of Justice agents."

The Reds taken into custody were all leaders of the Union of Russian Workers. This organization has more than 7000 members throughout the country, and has been engaged in active propaganda against the present form of government for many months. It has many locals scattered throughout the country. Last night's raids included leaders of the organization in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Akron, and Youngstown, Ohio, Baltimore, Newark, and Elizabeth, N. J.; Hartford, Waterbury, Ansonia, Bridgeport, New Haven and Seymour, Connecticut.

Roman Mosichok, organizer of the union at Trenton, N. J., had the material for making bombs in his room at 109 Pemberton Street.

"These articles included gunpowder, copper and brass wire, electric batteries, wax paper, etc. Mosichok, when taken into custody, admitted that he had been a member of the organization since December, 1915.

The Union of Russian Workers believes more in mass action, including armed action in time of great national strife. Its principles do not favor the Bolshevik form of government, but they are willing to accept the support of any radical or group of men as an expedient for furthering their own particular needs. And while no sup-

porting the Bolshevik move in this country openly, they are secretly supporting it in order that they may through it achieve their ends."

#### Many Arrests in New York

Several Hundred Suspects Held on Charges Growing Out of Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Several hundred revolutionary and radical suspects were seized in raids on their gathering places on Saturday by the city police, agents of the Department of Justice and members of the state police, armed with warrants issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo to the joint legislative committee to investigate seditious activities in the State of New York of which Senator Clayton R. Lusk is chairman. The raids were made on the strength of evidence gathered by the Lusk committee. About 100 of the 500 or more taken to Police Headquarters were arrested on charges of criminal anarchy. The more than 70 radical meeting places raided were practically all connected with the Communist Party, the group which broke away from the Socialist Party to form an organization of I. W. W., anarchists, and other radicals who advocate the violent overthrow of the existing order, and included the main headquarters of the party on East 10th Street.

Editorial offices and printing shops were forcibly entered and great quantities of radical literature seized and taken to Police Headquarters for examination. Much of this was printed in foreign languages. Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney-General, said that the 50 radical foreign language publications in the city, many of which were raided on Saturday, were the backbone of the "Red" movement in the city, and that one object of the raid was to discover plans believed to have been prepared for inciting future labor disturbances like those at Seattle, Washington, and Gary, Indiana, which, he thought, were largely due to inflammatory literature printed in New York and financed with the aid of wealthy parlor Bolsheviks.

Among the prisoners brought in was "Jim" Larkin, the Irish Labor agitator, whose passport for England the British consul recently refused to issue, it was said. He claimed protection of the Irish Republic, of which he said he was a citizen. Prisoners taken included members of Lettish, Ukrainian, Esthonian, Lithuanian, Russian, German, Hungarian, Italian, Spanish, and Jewish branches of the Communist Party, in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

#### Communists Defiant

Prosecution Cannot Stop Agitation, Say Speakers in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A mass meeting attended by about 2500 persons at which agents of the United States Department of Justice were present and took stenographic notes of speeches, was held here yesterday afternoon as the local end of an announced country-wide celebration by radicals of the second anniversary of the Soviet Republic in Russia. The Chicago meeting was held under the auspices of the Communist Party of America and the city central committee of the Communist Party of America and the city central committee of the Communist Party of Chicago and vicinity. An admission of 30 cents was charged and in addition a collection of several hundred dollars was taken up.

Speakers declared that deportations could not stop radical agitation in the United States, and it was announced by Dr. S. A. Koopnase, of Chicago, chairman of the meeting, that another mass meeting would be held next Sunday afternoon "to protest against the Tzars of America."

He said the Communist Party was a party of action, and the powers that were threatening its leaders and trying to scare them, but the party would not be threatened or scared by anybody, not even by the Supreme Being. The party, he declared, would carry its agitation and work right along. The best speakers the party had in the United States, he announced, would be brought to Chicago for next Sunday from New York City, Boston, or wherever they happened to be.

Raids here have resulted in the detention of 185 persons, of whom 50 were held after being questioned. Fifteen deportation warrants have been issued by the local immigration bureau, and Edward J. Brennan, chief of the local bureau of investigation, is planning criminal proceedings against certain of the prisoners on charges of transporting anarchistic literature by mail and express. Literature of the Union of Russian Workers seized is said to advocate assassination of officials and destruction of property.

Michigan Arrests Number 400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Federal agents in raids began early Friday night and continuing until yesterday morning arrested in Detroit and in the State more than 400 Russians, many of them confessed anarchists and all said to be radicals of a dangerous character. Government officials announced that the more radical prisoners would be deported.

The Russian organization has been under surveillance for months. It is said by officers that six Bolshevik schools have been in operation here where the soviet form of government has been extolled. Much literature has been confiscated in the raids.

Ime Kaplan Pleads Guilty

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Ime Kaplan, who led the strike of textile operatives here last winter, pleaded guilty on Saturday of violating the city ordinances by causing circulars to be distributed. He was ordered held in \$100 bail, pending a decision as to whether he should be accused

also of violating the Anti-Anarchist Law. The circulars called for a celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik revolution by the workers of Lawrence.

#### VISCOUNTESS ASTOR'S CANDIDACY UPHELD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PLYMOUTH, England (Friday)—Nominations for the Sutton division of Plymouth were today made as follows: Viscountess Astor, Coalition Unionist, Isaac Foot, Liberal, and W. T. Gay, Labor candidate. Polling takes place on November 15 and the result will be declared on November 28. Mr. Lloyd George has sent Lady Astor a letter upholding her candidature.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PLYMOUTH, England (Saturday)—Lady Astor has received a message from the Premier cordially recommending her candidature to the electors of Plymouth. The message reads: "I am very glad to hear that you have been nominated to contest Plymouth as a Coalition Unionist. I hope the electors of Sutton division will return you to Parliament by a large majority."

Now that women have been enfranchised I think it important that there should be a certain number of women in Parliament in order to represent the women's point of view.

There are so good many questions regarding housing, child welfare, food, drink and prices in which it would be of immense advantage both to the Nation and to the House of Commons to have a woman's point of view presented by a woman, and your sympathies were genuinely with the people long before you had any notion of becoming a candidate yourself and even before woman suffrage became an accomplished fact.

"The study you have given these subjects for many years well qualifies you to speak about them. I further know the hard, devoted and unselfish work you did during the war in behalf of the wounded and how your house became a home for thousands of men stricken on the battlefield. I have seen many wounded passed through Cliveden Hospital and know the feelings of gratitude and affection they feel for the tenderness and cheer which you brought them.

"I therefore cordially recommend your candidature to the electors of Plymouth and trust they will return you at the head of the poll."

#### PREPARATIONS FOR POINCARÉ RECEPTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons yesterday the Industrial Courts Bill passed its second reading, a motion for its rejection being negatived without division after a somewhat dull debate in which the bill was well if not enthusiastically supported.

Sir R. S. Horne, the Labor Minister (Coalition Unionist), moving the second reading of the bill, won the approval of the House in an admirably

## FURTHER DEMANDS MADE ON GERMANY

Note Handed to German Delegation Specifies Punishment for Infraction of Obligations Imposed by the Armistice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The note of the Supreme Council, which was handed to the German delegation on Wednesday was made public today. The note makes it a condition of the protocol to the Peace Treaty consequent upon the coming into force of the Versailles Treaty, that Germany shall sign a second protocol specifying the fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the armistice agreement.

As punishment for infractions of the armistice conventions, Germany must deliver to the allied and associated powers the light cruisers Königsberg, Pillau, Graudenz, Regensburg and Strassburg within 90 days, as well as a number of floating docks, floating cranes, tugs and dredges to a total displacement of 400,000 tons, also a complete list of floating docks, cranes, tugs, dredges which are German property, and machinery engines.

Four submarines are also to be given up and a payment is to be made to the allied and associated powers to the total value of the exported armament estimated by the aerial control commission provided for by the Peace Treaty. The protocol ends as follows: "In case Germany should not fulfill these obligations within the time specified, the allied and associated powers reserve the right to have recourse to any coercive measures, military or otherwise, which they may deem appropriate.

Greeks and Smyrna Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Supreme Council devoted its session on Saturday to the discussion of the Smyrna report recently made by the Inter-Allied Commission. Mr. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, made a long statement on the situation in Smyrna giving the Greek point of view and taking exception to many parts of the report. No decision was taken and the report will not be made public until Mr. Venizelos' remarks are discussed.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURTS BILL IS ADVANCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of President and Mrs. Poincaré on Monday on their brief visit to London en route for Glasgow, where the President is to be installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. The vessel with the President on board will be escorted into Dover by four British destroyers, and as the harbor is approached salutes will be fired.

On landing Prince Albert will receive the President on behalf of the King, who, with the Queen, will be waiting to greet the distinguished guest at the station in London. Many notables will also be present to receive the President at the station, where a procession will be formed which will drive through the streets, lined with troops, to Buckingham Palace, where the King will entertain Mr. Poincaré at a banquet in the evening.

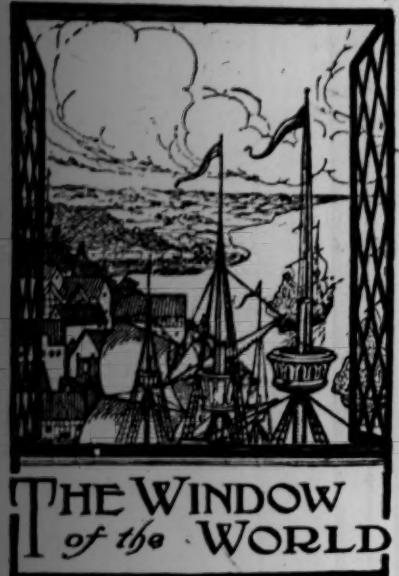
On Tuesday, a luncheon will be given to the President by the Lord Mayor and Corporation at the Guildhall and on Wednesday Mr. Poincaré will travel to Scotland, where he will be installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University on Thursday.

President Poincaré's installation was postponed owing to the war and the present ceremony is taking place almost at the end of his term of office, Mr. Bonar Law having been elected to succeed him on October 25.

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"In my opinion," says the President in his letter, "the policy of the Vatican is that adopted by it in the United States. By the severance of the church and the State and taking religion out of politics, I desire to raise our standard of ethics."

You are invited to see what has been accomplished by our local producers whose experience in their profession is truly characteristic.



Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### Harnessing the Earth's Steam

Speaking in his recent presidential address to the British Association of Scientific Knowledge, of the possibilities of attempting to obtain new sources of power in Great Britain by sinking a 12-mile shaft, Sir Charles Parsons mentioned two places in Italy where such bore holes have been made which discharge large volumes of high pressure steam. One is at Larderello, where is generated about 10,000 horsepower by turbines; the other is at Solifata, near Naples. Larderello is in Tuscany between Florence and Pisa, within an easy carriage drive of Volterra, once one of the ancient confederate cities of Etruria. To the artist and historian, Volterra, tracing its history back to before the Christian era, with its beautiful medieval cathedral which owes much to the workmanship of Pisano, the first of that famous line of Italian sculptors, ending with Michael Angelo, will be of chief interest, but Larderello will draw the archaeologist with its huge borate acid works, where for miles the earth is enveloped with steam and its surface incrusted with sulphur and sulphate of iron. Solifata, to the west of Naples, in the Phlegraean fields, is a locality which from time immemorial has been the scene of tremendous volcanic activity. Here Hellenic civilization first gained a footing, and with these lovely plains, bordering on the Mediterranean, the poems of Homer and of Virgil are intimately associated. Innumerable palatial villas belonging to Roman nobles, with their hanging gardens and many terraces, once fronted the turquoise bay.

#### Settling a Strike in Africa

Although the plan is not capable of wide application, the tale of a strike in central Africa, told by an exploring member of the English Royal Anthropological Institute, is pleasant reading for the promptness with which the matter was settled. The explorer was journeying by water, and, coming to an African village where he needed a new relay of paddlers, he found that all the available paddlers had "struck," not for higher wages but against any paddling whatever. The expedition was held up, and the men who refused to paddle stood apart and evidently considered the plight of the explorer a matter of considerable unsympathetic amusement. The explorer, however, thought he saw a way out. He asked some of the women of the village to come aboard his boat and sell him food; and as soon as several of them were on board, he unfastened the hawser, the boat swung out from the shore and began to travel with the current. Ashore and afloat anxiety followed. Presently the men who had refused to paddle the explorer were paddling their own little canoes in pursuit, and volubly demanding the return of their womenfolk. The larger craft, and presumably the armament, of the traveler gave him an advantage. He was able to issue an ultimatum. No women, he said in effect, without paddlers, but one woman for every man of the tribe who would agree to help paddle the expedition through the next stage. The men accepted the bargain; and as there were some thirty women on the boat, the expedition got its necessary complement of paddlers, and the strike was over.

#### Brusa

Brusa, into which British troops have entered without opposition, was the capital of Bithynia when Trajan appointed Pliny the Younger to govern the province. It was from Brusa, then Prusa, at the foot of Mt. Olympus, that Pliny wrote the letters to Trajan which are among the most interesting of his voluminous correspondence. It is said that Brusa owes its existence to some scheme of Hannibal's, but of the Roman and Bithynian city hardly any trace remains, though Brusa boasts of very fine old Muhammadan mosques. This city of Asia Minor is situated in a lovely country, rich in fruit trees and watered by countless springs, and supports a manufacture of silk which should develop unhindered now that the lethargy of Turkish rulers no longer weighs on the city and its inhabitants.

#### Parody

It impressed the "Avenir" as pathetic and laughable parody. Under the Arch of Triumph five sandwichmen—never the finest examples of manhood—making their slow, shambling way across from the Champs Elysées to the Avenue of the Porte Maillot, preferring the short cut across to the long way round the great circle of the Place de l'Étoile. Each

man carried, hoist over his head, a metal plaque painted with the French tricolor, and on the white between the blue and the red figured the lettering of an advertisement. Three months ago through the Arch marched the Grande Armée of the Republic and the proud tricolor of France. "Chant à côte" is the French version of the Greek "paroda": the streets are ever rich in the amusement which they afford.

#### Goat's Milk

Goats, it must be admitted, have never been taken seriously by public opinion in the United States, and the news that the owner of the largest herd in the American northwest is preparing to establish an extensive dairy for the sale of goat's milk will probably seem to many rather humorous. As a matter of fact, however, it appears that a promising beginning is already made, and that the city of Seattle, conveniently near the great herd of goats on Cypress Island, in the Puget Sound archipelago, already consumes about a thousand quarts of goats' milk a day. Publicity will perhaps be necessary to overcome the American habit of regarding the goat humorously, and it may take time and patience to prove widely the statement of the owner of the herd that goat's milk is quite as good, if not actually better, than cows' milk. Five cents a day, says he, will pay the cost of keeping a goat whose average milk production is two or three quarts; and two quarts of milk for five cents would make a considerable difference in the food expense of a family. The goat dairy may be more important than it seems; and 10 years from now such dairies may be commonplace.

#### Australia's War History

The story of Australia's 400,000 soldiers is to be compressed into 14 volumes which will deal with Rabaul, Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine, France and the Royal Australian Navy. The greater portion of the work will be written by Mr. C. E. W. Bean, and by Mr. H. S. Gullett, official war correspondents. The records of each fighting unit will be included in the war history, and war activities in Australia will be embodied.

#### Mr. and Mrs. Ebert

A domestic picture comes out of Germany. One sees the home of President Friedrich Ebert, where Mrs. Ebert is busy cutting out and sewing the President's shirts. "Most men are a little stupid," says Mrs. Ebert, looking up from her work, "and some are a trifte mad, but Fritz is a good man. The great trouble with the fatherland is that Fritz and all like him were prevented from serving earlier. We never groveled before Prussianism, and we never shouted with the proletariat. We were the solid, hard-working German people, and we had nothing to say at all. It was a great pity." It is said that when President Ebert came to prominence, Mrs. Ebert was immediately besieged by dressmakers, those who had been wont to garb royalty under the old régime, and that the wife of the President gave them a cold reception. Presumably she told them, as she has told reporters, that in her opinion "every woman should cook and sew, while every man should grow something good to eat." For the Eberts have been poor, and with six children in the family, Mrs. Ebert found it well worth while to make her own and the family's clothing, and became expert in finding food bargains in the Berlin shops. For that matter, the able woman is said to cut and edit her husband's speeches as well as her shirts; and again one hears her, looking up from her sewing: "Yes, I prune his speeches sometimes. Every man needs a woman to guide him a bit. Most men are a little stupid, and some are a trifte mad. But Fritz is a good man."

#### FRENCH-CANADIAN AS A LANGUAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The common idea that there is a distinct French-Canadian patois or dialect was refuted by Dr. Victor Morin, a French-Canadian scholar, speaking at the American Women's Club of Montreal. Dr. Morin asserted that the authorities in the capital of the United States used French-Canadian stenographers for their official French correspondence in war time; that many books by French-Canadian stenographers for and published in Paris, and that the French-Canadian soldiers of the Canadian expeditionary forces fraternized without the slightest difficulty with the soldiers of the French Republic and even understood the rapid, often more or less colloquial, conversation of the Parisian boulevardier. Dr. Morin admitted that the language of the two countries differed slightly in pronunciation, articulation, and local idiom, but he contended that the difference was exactly the same as that existing between the English spoken in the streets of London and that heard in Montreal. A patois existed, said Dr. Morin, in certain provinces of France, notably Brittany; but as most of the French-Canadian settlers came from Normandy and Anjou, where the purest type of the language has always been spoken, old land influences could not be credited with the patois idea.

Dr. Morin reviewed the work of the French-Canadian authors of the nineteenth century, more particularly of the last half of the nineteenth century. Cremazie was named as the first bard of the French-Canadians, and to the influence which emanated from his little bookshop in Quebec was due the inspiration which first prompted Fréchette to immortalize in verse his people and his land. Garneau's "History of Canada" was also mentioned as making a deep impression on French-Canadian writers in addition to being a valuable record of historical events.

## ARNOLDARBORETUM IN LATE FALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There are few places on the globe where so great a variety of autumn coloring can be found as in the famous Arnold Arboretum near Boston. That is because nowhere else have so many different plants with brilliant autumn foliage and handsome fruits been assembled. Then, too, there is no other place where they can be so easily and so conveniently studied. This is a matter of special importance to garden makers just now, because increasing emphasis is being laid on the value of trees and shrubs which give color to the home grounds late in the season.

The coming of winter finds the average garden drab and drear. Yet this is not necessary, for it is quite possible to choose ornamental plants which will give a note of cheer not only in the fall but long after the snow flies. One need only stroll along the Arboretum paths to realize the truth of this statement. There is color everywhere now, and will be for months to come. For that matter, there are even blooms, the blossoms of the native witch-hazel, Hamamelis virginiana, appearing here and there with unexpected suddenness. Later in the winter the Japanese witch-hazels will blossom, making a striking show against the leafless boughs and deep snows.

#### Late Blossoms

Until very recently there have been as handsome blossoms as could be found in midsummer, for the native shrub called Gordonia Alatamaha has flowers almost equal to those of the Camellia, whose relative it is, and holds them until the middle of October. This plant has a curious history, dating back to the year 1765, when it was discovered by John Bartram on the banks of the Alatamaha River in Georgia. A few years later another traveler visited this region and like Mr. Bartram introduced plants to garden cultivation. Then the Gordonia completely disappeared from its original haunts. Scores of naturalists have sought it since, but not a single specimen has been found, so that it is only as it grows in gardens here and that it may now be seen.

The lovely Daphne Cneorum of the mountains of central Europe exhibits a few belated flowers until late in October. Some of the heathers, too, particularly the Cornish heather, flower abundantly until the coming of hard frosts. This is one of the few heathers that can be grown in New England.

#### November Hawthorns

There are at least three species of hawthorns which show their greatest beauty in early November. One of them is the well-known Crataegus cordata, or in common language the Washington thorn. When this tree flowers it is much less impressive than some of its neighbors, but this lack of early beauty is atoned for when fall comes, for then it is seen to be covered with a prodigious number of small, scarlet, shining fruits, which ripen late in October and remain on the trees without change of color until spring. While the fruit is changing, the leaves, too, are taking their autumn hues, and when their bright shades of orange and scarlet re-enforce the brilliancy of the fruit, the combination is one to excite the admiration of an artist. Like most of the hawthorns this is a native American tree, thriving in the southern Appalachian region, but being abundant also in southern Missouri.

Another fine hawthorn in the Arboretum collection is Crataegus nitida, which comes from the bottomlands of the Mississippi River in Illinois, opposite the city of St. Louis, and has unusually handsome wide-spreading, somewhat pendulous branches. It too, has brilliant foliage and gay fruits at this season.

The third of the trio is Crataegus persimilis, which gets its name from the fact that it retains its leaves after those of all the other hawthorns have fallen, the leaves being as green as those were in midsummer, even though the branches of the neighboring trees are bare. The specimens in the Arboretum were raised from seed sent from the Paris Museum and the native country of this hawthorn is still unknown, although it is certainly a species of the new world.

#### Brilliant Cotoneasters

On Bussey Hill are several splendid specimens of the different Cotoneasters which Ernest H. Wilson, the plant hunter, discovered in China and which are among the finest Asiatic plants yet introduced. Several of them take on brilliant colors at this season, and some hold their bright berries until the holidays. Among the latter is one of special merit. It is called Cotonester horizontalis, and its wide-spreading, almost prostrate branches, make it an ideal subject for rock gardens.

Not far away is a group of Calocarpas, the violet-colored fruit of which is wholly unlike that of any other shrub, and which attracts the attention of all passersby, and commonly elicits many "Ohs" and "Ahs" from those to whom its beauty comes as a sudden revelation. It is one of the most splendid of all fall-fruiting plants, and yet one which is almost unknown in cultivation. The only rival of the Calocarpas is Euonymus

bungeanus and some of its first cousins, which are found grouped on the Valley Road. Many people are familiar with Euonymus alatus, the cork-barked burning bush, which gets its name from the fiery hues of its autumn foliage. The other varieties of Euonymus differ from this species because their beauty lies in their highly colored berries which hang by slender threads from rose-colored capsules. Many people will see this shrub for the first time think that it is in full bloom instead of being at the end of its summer cycle. Certainly no shrub which can be grown in any country is more beautiful in the autumn.

#### YOWLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is a real pal. Whenever I went near my hut she was sure to raise a friendly "meow" as soon as she heard my step. When I came back to camp after some days' absence, she would climb all over me, and give me such a demonstration of welcome that I could hardly unpack my kit-bag. She took me into her confidence, and I think we thoroughly understood one another.

Finally I too left for home, and Yowler joined a Mechanical Transport Company.

cousin Tiddlywinks—the roundest and fattest kitten I ever saw—who lived in the officers' mess. This arrangement was not a success. In fact, I regret to say that, when they were introduced, Yowler proceeded to "set about" her poor little cousin in a most unfriendly way, and had to be returned to solitary grandeur. However, she later made great friends with a cocker spaniel, who allowed her to chase him about with the utmost good humor.

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## A WOMAN POET OF MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico is peculiarly rich in poets—noticeably so, even in the case of a group of republics famed for the poetic exuberance of their people. Centuries back, indeed, that pre-eminence asserted itself in the appearance of the famed poetess Sor Inés de la Cruz, who was styled, in the bombastic fashion of the day, "the tenth Muse." Today in the modest person of María Enriqueta, the wife of the well-known diplomatist and author, Carlos Pereyra, Mexico again produces a poetess of more than national fame; a recent visit to Madrid has established her poems and her personality in the Old World, but has not served to alter her peculiarly modest character and her charming simplicity of thought and diction.

She was born in Coatepec, State of Veracruz. From the very beginning, when she wrote for papers of but provincial circulation, she attracted the attention of the discerning by virtue of her deeply emotional style. Nor is that style allied to any of the "new" exaggerations so widespread in Spanish-speaking countries yesterday and even today. Yet María Enriqueta's work is undeniably fresh in inspiration, and in the best sense of the word, uniterary.

#### Critical Approval Unsought

Literary life in these countries almost always means to the struggling writer a search for critical approval and a dancing of attendance around the belletristic circles; our poetess would have none of this, however. The very name of her first collection—*"Rumores de mi Huerto,"* i.e., sounds from my orchard, or garden—betrays a natural simplicity, a fairly domestic inspiration. And surely enough, María Enriqueta manages to impart a captivating pungency to the most simple of domestic surroundings. Much of what even poets would be apt to dismiss as too prosy for treatment, is by her, with a delicate feminine touch, transformed into the very stuff of poesy. Comparisons are usually odious, as Dogberry tried to say in his Malaprop English; more than that, they hardly serve to convey anything like a full meaning, because it is of the very nature of significant creative artists to be quite themselves. Yet if this decided limitation of comparisons be kept in mind, it is possible to convey to the reader something of the quality of María Enriqueta's verses by suggesting the well-liked American Sara Teasdale.

#### Yowler Changes Her Abode

When the Major went home, Yowler took up her abode with me. We got along remarkably well together in spite of certain differences of opinion. She early learned the meaning of the word "No," though she frequently paid no attention to it. Often, if I was busy reading, she would express a desire to sit on my knee, and when met with a stern refusal, would give me a "hasty look" for a moment, and then retire with an air of resignation which I soon learned was only assumed. I would bury myself in my book again, when suddenly, from some unexpected quarter, she would jump on to my shoulder and so to my knee, and settle down purring, before I could remonstrate.

Then there was the question of my studs and safety pins. Yowler liked playing with studs, and had an absolute passion for safety pins. If I left them about when I went to bed, they were sure to be missing in the morning. She used to take them from the table, pat them about the floor, and sometimes end by hiding them in my shoes.

She was always anxious for a game at night, after I was in bed. The usual idea was that my hand was a mouse underneath the blanket; the game became a frenzy of excitement when my other hand became a second mouse, and she could not tell which one would jump next. I used to wake occasionally in the morning to find two large eyes staring at me; and once she knew I was awake it was all up—she was going to play, and I might join in if I liked.

#### Yowler and Tiddlywinks

Once when I was away from camp, the mess walter and my batman decided that it was dull for Yowler alone in my hut, and she had better join her

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poetesses, but in their form there was noticeable a certain note of rebellion against the canons of prosody, and this communicated to them an air of feminine freshness—a sincere, deepunction... Since then I have followed with great interest the development of María Enriqueta's rare talents... And what was it that inspired this poetess? That which lies

## TZECO-SLOVAK LABOR CONDITIONS

Trades Organizations Through Negotiation Have Sought to Elevate Workers' Status and to Democratize Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Discussing labor conditions in Tzeco-Slovakia, Rudolph Tayerle, secretary of the Tzeco-Slovak Trades Workers Assembly, who is one of the delegates from his country to the International Labor Conference, said that the trade organizations, which opposed Austria-Hungary during the war, recognized the necessity of united action within a free state, so as to lay a firm foundation for the new Republic and its economic life.

"Not only do we endeavor to assure protection to labor through legislation," said Mr. Tayerle, "but also to support it by mutual covenants. We recognize collective bargain agreements which provide for standard and basic wages, schedule of prices, working periods, representation or workers in factory councils, and similar provisions affecting working conditions. Even before the war we negotiated agreements affecting more than one establishment of a particular industry, while in this day we extend the scope to embrace an entire group in the Republic, or if that be impracticable, to those within a certain district. At the moment we are negotiating a collective agreement with the building industry, which is to embrace all building operations within the limits of the state and in which will be incorporated universally fundamental principles which thereafter will be amplified to meet the necessary individual trade and district requirements, and which will establish a scale of wages.

"With the enactment of the Eight-Hour Law as the standard working period in manufactures, mercantile establishments, and agriculture, we were confronted with a new task, to watch over it: impartial enforcement. The Tzeco-Slovak trade organizations are not content with influencing working conditions merely. Their representatives seek to elevate the economic status of the worker to a new, socially just standard, to do away with the evils of the existing absolutism of the employer and replace it with an economic democracy.

"Our trade organizations seek equal justice for all employees in an establishment through their factory committees, in order that the workers may also participate in the solution of the problems affecting them in the same degree as the employer. Then our organizations advocated, as a protection of the whole people against the interests of the individual, the nationalization of agricultural lands, mines, and transportation.

"From the ranks of trade organizations come many of our representatives. Also among the public representatives Labor has gained many adherents, so that it is in a position to influence social welfare and economic progress and so support advantageous policies. This also explains why Tzeco-Slovakia was spared the contests between Labor and Capital which we witnessed in neighboring countries."

## HOUSEWORK GIRLS SCARCE IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Housework girls are hard to find at wages from \$8 to \$14 a week, with about 20 employers waiting for every girl that appears, according to the superintendent of the Massachusetts public employment office in Boston. The general demand for all kinds of help from employers in October equaled that of the month before, while the number of applicants for employment was greater than that of any previous month of the year.

"The heaviest demand in the women's skilled department," says the report of the superintendent, "has been for factory workers in rubber, candy, clothing, brush factories, and machine shops. It is safe to say that for many years there has not been the scarcity of this class of workers as this year. There is a superabundance of office and clerical workers, with no demand from employers. There is a big demand from the state institutions for employees, with practically no supply. There is a good supply of stenographers and bookkeepers asking from \$15 to \$25 a week, but the demand is very weak."

## ACTION AGAINST MOB VIOLENCE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATHENS, Georgia—"Any man or set of men who fall on all appropriate occasions and times to speak out boldly in condemnation of mob violence do not measure up to the full duties of true citizenship," declared Judge Andrew J. Cobb in addressing the grand jury in the Clarke County Superior Court at its October term. "There is no reason why the courts of the land should be robbed of jurisdiction by the lawless element," he added. "There is less reason why the law-abiding element should by their silence acquiesce in the lawless taking jurisdiction of those matters which the stability of the government requires should be dealt with by the courts. The law means to be master in her own house, a just master, a fair master, but always master in her own house."

**FARMERS CALL CONFERENCE**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A call has been issued by the Farmers National Council for a conference

between farmers and wage earners at Chicago on November 21 and 22, to adopt a joint legislative plan of farmers and Labor organizations to be used as a basis for a joint legislative reconstruction program. The National Cooperative Association, with headquarters in Chicago, will cooperate with the Farmers National Council in holding the conference.

## JACQUES COEUR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The isles of the Levant, and the eastern Mediterranean generally—iles that sheltered many a German submarine during the late war—are associated in history with numerous

Damascus sword-blades—then in great esteem among the warriors of the day—for the rich stuffs, carpets and wall-hangings of Turkestan, there was an ever-increasing demand among the lords and ladies of feudal France. The western merchant had but to exchange these for such commodities as his own country could easily afford—wood, tin, lead, copper, and small objects of ironware—to assure himself of enormous profits.

The life of a trader in the Levant, moreover, was not merely materially profitable: it was a long romance, bringing before the merchant sights and civilizations more curious and more wonderful than anything in France, at that time, could show. The canals and harbor of Venice—then at the height of her commercial prosperity—were bright with wide-winged galleys. Upon the waters of the Golden Horn all nations of the civilized world spread their sails. Fair, indeed, were those cities, yet there were others surpassing them in splendor. Neither Venice nor Constantinople, in those days, could compare with Famagusta, the capital of the island of Cyprus, as it was, and had been, since the fourteenth century—the city of which Rodolph of Saxony, writing in 1341, says: "There is in any one shop of Famagusta more alow-wood than five carts could carry. I say nothing of the spices, they are as common in this town, and are sold in as large quantities as bread."

### Achieving Prosperity

At Montpellier, the great city of Languedoc, Jacques Cœur made his headquarters (1432 circa), when settling down in earnest to his self-imposed task of rivaling the great Italian merchants of his day. Who financed him in his operations, and by what successive stages he reached the degree of prosperity that made his name a proverb throughout France, we do not know; but, remembering the qualities of initiative, organization, energy, patience, which, then, as now, were essential to any large degree of commercial success, we may safely assume that our Berrichon made good use of them all.

Charles VII of France—than whom few kings in history have had a keener instinct for the man or woman who could serve him well—had his eye upon the now prospering merchant. Charles made Jacques Cœur his Maître des Monnaies, or Mint-Master, and later, in 1438, Argentier, another financial post of profit under the crown. The merchant's transactions became so many that we find him controlling depots at Marseilles, Perpignan, Tours, Bourges, and other cities of France; he becomes also diplomatist and statesman, is Ambassador to Genoa in 1446 and, two years later, represents the French King in complex and successful negotiations with Pope Nicholas V at Rome.

### A Noble House

Now the Argentier, ennobled, extremely wealthy, highly placed at court, the father of several children, can already see himself, in imagination, established as the head of a powerful territorial family. He began to purchase lands, seigneuries, and chateaux, to erect mansions throughout France. But it was at Bourges, the city of his birth, that he wished to be most splendidly housed. There he was best known; there lay his family traditions; there, too, he had before him, in addition to the great cathedral, the stimulating example of the works of Jean le Magnifique, Duke of Berry—the ducal palace, and its exquisite chapel. So, in 1443, the Argentier set to work, and incorporating into his palace two Roman towers of the wall of the Gallo-Roman Bourges, completed, soon after 1450, the magnificent example of late Italiannized Gothic work that still bears the name of Jacques Cœur. We have no space now for a description of this beautiful home, but will close upon the words of the characteristic legend, which, written upon gallery and window, confronts one, at every turn throughout that strange dwelling: "A vaillant cœur rien impossible"—to stout hearts nothing is impossible.

### Trade With the East

For a man of energy and capital—Jacques had already the one and, perhaps, borrowed the other—there was no more royal road to wealth, during the fifteenth century, than by trading in the East. Western Europe, profiting from lessons learned during the crusades, had opened her markets to the Orient. For the productions of those isles of the Levant, and of the neighboring lands, for nuts and spices, for wools, silks, and goats' hair, for

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—for Girls and Youthful Women

Exclusive Portland Agents for  
**AUNT FOLLY OUTSIZE SHOES**  
For Stout Women

## STRIKERS HELPED BY COOPERATORS

### Food Supplied on Credit and Money Advanced on Security of British Trade Union

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Owing to the fact that all the reports have not yet reached the headquarters of the movement, it is too early to observe the full effect of cooperation on the railway strike, but it is certain, judging from the reports already to hand, that the cooperative societies throughout the United Kingdom played a very important part in the dispute. The proposal contained in clause 5 of the "objects to be furthered and attained" by the National Joint Advisory Council of Trade Unionists and Cooperators, although not yet universally adopted, and only recently agreed to by a few local executives of trade unions, was found, during the strike, to be a practical one, bringing a measure of relief to the railwaymen in many districts, where, but for the existence of a cooperative society willing to work the scheme, the strikers would have found themselves in difficulties. The clause reads thus: "The consideration of how far it is desirable and possible to insure the unrestricted distribution of food supplies, or the payment of benefit during important trade disputes, by issuing through the various branches of the cooperative movement food coupons or loans from the Cooperative Wholesale Society's bank on the security of trade union

to send checks to their branches in all parts of the country, but the dislocation of the postal service delayed many of the checks, and so held up the strike pay. To meet the situation, however, we wired to all inquiring cooperative societies and instructed them to pay the amounts due to the local branches of the union pending the arrival of their checks. This way out was possible because nearly every cooperative society now acts as agent to the Cooperative Wholesale Society's bank, an arrangement which makes it possible for a check on us to be cashed in any town or village which has a cooperative society. In addition to this financial assistance, cooperative societies throughout the country helped to meet the household problems of the strikers by supplying food in exchange for coupons issued by the unions."

The agreement which has now been published proves among other things how important it is that on similar occasions the respective organizations should be represented by men who are not only capable of action but feel their responsibility. To what a pass an assembly of inexperienced and hot-headed delegates might have brought things in a similar case!

"Everybody must be clear as to the consequences that would issue from a protracted labor conflict in so important a branch of trade as the machine-shop industry. Such a testing of strength between employers and workmen in present circumstances might prove a national calamity. For only by means of hard work and varied output can a world, half ruined, be rebuilt. What an opposite system may lead to can be seen at a glance at the present rate of exchange of the German mark, now quoted at 13 or 14 ore instead of 89 ore as before the war."

### UNION AND POLICE STRIKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress recently received a deputation from the Police Union. The delegates invited the committee to take some action on their behalf, and proposed that a bill should be prepared to repeal certain clauses in the Police Act. The committee was asked to make some effort to get the men who had been discharged reinstated. The further question was raised that financial assistance should be given to the men who came out on strike in the dispute, and the parliamentary committee agreed, in conjunction with the officials of the Police Union, to issue an appeal to the affiliated societies for financial assistance. The committee discussed the preliminary arrangements for a meeting of the International which is fixed to be held in Geneva early in February. It was decided to take part in the conference, and eight members of the committee will be appointed to attend.

### STEEL WORKERS' WAGES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—According to an official return of the general secretaries of the Northern Iron Trade Board of Conciliation, wages to be paid to the steel workers of Consett, near Durham, based on the average net selling price of steel plates in the preceding three months, will be further advanced this quarter 25 per cent, bringing the rate to 125 per cent above the standard. The men's wages have increased 115 per cent since the outbreak of the war.

## MACHINE-SHOP STRIKE IN SWEDEN SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The prevalence of strikes in the machine-shop industry in Sweden led finally to the declaration by the Employers Association that unless the strikes had ceased, and a definite agreement had been reached there would be a general lockout in the machine-shop industry. However, negotiations were brought to a favorable conclusion. Discussing the situation the "Social-Demokraten" writes:

"The fear of lockout in the machine-shop industry, recently so menacing, has now happily been warded off, a definite agreement having been reached. Thanks to an energetic effort toward conciliation, in which both the Officiating Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr. Löfgren, and the District Arbitrator, Professor Wallengren of Lund, did their utmost, a settlement was brought about that satisfied both sides. It is thus true that a far-reaching labor conflict in one of the most important

Prudence Should Prompt You to Profit by This

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Fine imported batiste handkerchiefs, pretty embroidered corner—they come in white and colored designs.

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Fine sheer Swiss and shamrock hand-embroidered handkerchiefs in both white and colored effects.

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DRYS UNCONCERNED  
OVER OHIO VOTE

Even an Adverse Outcome There, It Is Declared, Would Have No Effect Upon Program for Nation - Wide Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Now that ratification seems assured of endorsement by Ohio, it may be said that but for the false hopes aroused by misleading returns sent out on election night, any kind of a margin would have been gratifying to the dry forces, because they were at a distinct disadvantage, since many were disposed to say 'the referendum is illegal and prohibition is settled, regardless of Ohio anyhow, so what's the use?'" said William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York State.

"The defeat of the Ohio State Enforcement Law amounts to nothing in practical operation, for there will be another state enforcement law, and in any event the federal enforcement law will be the supreme law of the land in Ohio, as everywhere else," he continued. "Even if the official count should possibly show no endorsement of ratification, the so-called referendum vote will amount to nothing, in our opinion, because the decisions are clear that no state can amend the federal Constitution. Cases construing 'legislature' to mean 'the complete law-making power' manifestly cannot apply to federal amendments, because the Governor is an indispensable part of the law-making power, but has nothing whatever to do with ratification of a federal amendment."

## Ohio Dries Claim Victory

Nearly Complete Returns, However, Show Narrow Ratification Margin

COLUMBUS, Ohio—According to an announcement made by the Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) election board, the official vote in that county gives the wets a gain of 1099 on the federal prohibition amendment over the unofficial figures reported to the Secretary of State. This would reduce the dry majority for the amendment to 381.

Previous to this announcement, with returns from all but two precincts in the State, and official returns from 79 of the 88 counties, the vote stood: For ratification, 499,766; against, 498,296.

Returns on the other prohibition questions indicated that the repeal of state-wide prohibition was defeated by 30,000 or more majority, that the 2.75 per cent beer proposal was defeated by a majority of 15,000 or more, and that the wets succeeded in defeating the Crabbe prohibition enforcement act by a majority of 25,000 or more.

On the face of the returns, the drys conceded the defeat of the Crabbe enforcement act, while the wets conceded the defeat of the prohibition repeal and 2.75 per cent beer.

## Democrat Elected Governor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, was elected Governor of Maryland at last Tuesday's election by a plurality of 165 over Harry W. Nice, Republican, according to the complete official returns.

## Violations Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BOSTON, Massachusetts—Six Boston liquor dealers will appear in the United States Court here this week, charged with violating the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act. These are the first prosecutions locally under that act. Evidence was obtained by the local internal revenue office.

The proceedings are based on the report of a government chemist to the effect that out of about 100 samples of beer, wine, and other liquors which he had tested, six contained more than

one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The names of the dealers to be prosecuted were not given out.

At the coming city elections in this State, cities and towns will vote on the license question as usual, although their vote will have no effect. The next Legislature, it is expected, will repeal the local option law.

## Drys Win in Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Complete returns received from 107 counties out of 120 in Kentucky on the proposed prohibition amendment of the state Constitution to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, show the drys leading by a majority of 10,633 votes. The 13 counties out are dry, according to Dr. N. A. Palmer, superintendent of the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League, who said the dry lead would be increased, when they reported, to something like 15,000.

## Oklahoma Republicans Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—Republicans gained victory in the fifth congressional district on Saturday when J. W. Harrold of Oklahoma City was elected to serve the unexpired term of Joe B. Thompson, over Claude Weaver, Democrat, by 1200 plurality. Mr. Harrold campaigned for the League of Nations Covenant, with mild reservations, while Mr. Weaver supported the Administration's stand. This is the first time in the history of the State that a Republican Representative has been elected in this district. Mr. Thompson, a Democrat, was elected a year ago by 5000 plurality.

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF DRINK TRADE FAVORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARLISLE, England (Sunday)—Initiating a Labor campaign in favor of public ownership and control of the drink trade in Carlisle on Saturday, J. H. Thomas said he had long recognized there was no evil like the drink evil. The Liquor Control Board would be abolished in a few months and a substitute would have to be found.

He believed that no one in the country would dare to propose a restoration to the old pre-war system. The alternatives were state purchase or prohibition. The working classes, he believed, would not accept prohibition at present. They, therefore, advocated state ownership and control as a means of getting a local veto and keeping the drink trade clear of politics. After a long discussion a resolution favoring state control was carried.

Federation's Recommendation Refused

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Saturday)—The miners at a special conference here today decided to refuse to accept the recommendation of the National Federation of Great Britain to defer the question of demanding the raising of the income tax exemption limit to £250, until the report of the income tax commission was available. A further conference will be convened on Tuesday week. The federation's recommendation that the salaries of the miners who are members of Parliament should be raised to £600, with the addition of their railway fares, was, however, agreed to.

SENTESES IN TREASON TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—In connection with the daily paper, the "Bruxellois," which devoted its columns during the occupation to German propaganda, two of the accused brought to trial, Hanneuse and Pels, were acquitted. A third, Vanbattum, was condemned to two years' imprisonment. The remaining five inculpated, who fled from Belgium, were convicted by default and sentenced to the extreme penalty.

The proceedings are based on the report of a government chemist to the effect that out of about 100 samples of beer, wine, and other liquors which he had tested, six contained more than

NEW AMENDMENTS  
TO LIQUOR ACTS

Canadian House of Commons  
Adds Amending Acts to Statute Books—Bills Still in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The House of Commons adopted the very unusual course of sitting through Saturday night into the small hours of Sunday, by which time two amending bills to the Liquor Acts were added to the statute books of Canada, that is to say so far as the House of Commons is concerned, as both measures have still to be considered by the Senate.

Before these bills were taken up, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, on behalf of the government accepted certain amendments to the Grand Trunk Railway Bill, sent down by the Senate. The most important of these was the fixing of a maximum award by the arbitrators at such a sum as would yield not more than \$2,500,000 on the preferred and common stock of the company. This, together with the interest agreed upon to be paid on the guaranteed stock, would total \$5,000,000. On a division Mr. Meighen's motion was concurred in by a vote of 57 to 28.

At the afternoon sitting of the House, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, introduced an amending act to the act in aid of provincial legislation, prohibiting sales or use of intoxicating liquors. The bill also prohibits the manufacture of intoxicants when it is shown that such liquor is to be used in violation of the laws of the province in which it is manufactured.

Another clause provides that a violator of the provisions of the act may be tried for the offense either in the province into which the liquor was sent or in the province in which the offense was actually committed. The bill was eventually given its third reading.

A bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act was also debated. The purpose of the bill is to extend the provisions of the act so as to make it possible that, upon a plebiscite vote of the electors of the entire province being taken, the importation of liquor would be unlawful if electors voted in favor of prohibition of sale of liquor. This amendment, in effect, extends the basic idea of the Canada Temperance Act so as to enable a majority of electors of a province to create a situation under which the manufacture of liquor in that province or the importation of liquor into it would become absolutely prohibited.

Opposition took the stand that this should be a Dominion-wide law, and that it was a mistake making provision for a provincial plebiscite. The legislatures of the provinces, it was held, could speak for themselves. It was also argued that the Dominion Government could not delegate its powers to the provincial governments.

Mr. Doherty explained that the present act provided for local option with the areas enlarged to provinces. It would not delegate any powers to the legislatures, for any proclamations issued would be issued to the people and not to the legislatures. An amendment was accepted declaring that a proclamation for a plebiscite must be issued within three months of the time the Secretary of State received the petition for taking of the vote.

At 1:15 a. m. on Sunday the bill was given its third reading.

## HOSTILITY TO FRENCH MINISTER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Mr. Loucheur, Minister for Industrial Reconstruction, on whom much blame falls

for the recent economic situation in France, was received at the Ministry of Finance by the Minister of Finance, M. Léon Bourgeois.

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## RUSSIA'S ATTEMPT AT POLITICAL UNION

No Party Apparently Is Willing to Surrender, Even Temporarily, the Lightest of Its Narrow Political Tenets

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The chief and ever-present feature of Russian political life is the absolute lack of coordination between the various parties. It would seem that none of them is willing to surrender, even temporarily, the lightest of their narrow party tenets. The fact that the salvation of Russia is at stake makes no difference. The motto is, "If Russia is to be saved, it must be saved in our way." Unless this is agreed to, the inevitable result is dissension and intrigue.

Every neutral and allied capital in Europe has been the scene of Russian attempts at union. In nearly all of them, cabinets have been formed which entitled themselves some kind or other of Russian Government. They enjoy a certain amount of sympathy, but little active support, till the next one comes along, and robs them of their positions. Probably no capital has "cabinet-making" so rampant as in Helsinki.

### The Three Centers

For the benefit of those who are not very versed in Russian political parties, one may say that the present movement for the restoration of Russia is more or less under the auspices of three groups, viz., the "Right Center," the "National Center" and the "Left Center." Observe that they are all "centers." There is no party that would dare to call itself extreme. There is little difference, however, between them and the party grouping in the old Duma. The Right Center consists of members of the Old Rights, Nationalists, and Octobrists; the National Center is mainly cadet; while the Left Center is inevitably Socialist.

If there is little coordination between these groups, there is a certain contact, which resolves itself into representatives of groups being present at certain meetings of any other group. True, a group is likely to withdraw its members at any time, but they speak to one another in the street, and that is a very great improvement over old Russian political life.

The first political group to commence its activities in Finland was that of the Right Centers. If foresight in politics was not one of its gifts, as witness the Russian débâcle, which could have been avoided, there was a certain "horse sense," which told its members that their lives would be safer if they left Russia speedily. The most prominent among these were Mr. Trepoff, the former Russian Prime Minister, and Prince Volkonsky, the vice-chairman of the Duma.

The first labor of Mr. Trepoff was to gain the recognition of the then unrecognized Finnish Government. This was not specially difficult, as General Mannerheim, an old Russian general, and aide-de-camp to the former Emperor, was the ruler of Finland, and Mr. Enkel, the former Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, So, for a time Mr. Trepoff and the Right Center prospered. Incidentally, they promised to recognize Finland's independence, and to concede the whole of Karelia.

### Promises That Cost Nothing

Finland was not inclined to regard these promises very seriously; still, they cost nothing, and might come in as many uninvited Russians took part in the Vyborg congress, it was impossible to discuss important matters openly, therefore a committee was elected with large powers. High politics, though not specifically mentioned, came within these powers. The members of the congress returned from Vyborg with the feeling that the first step had been taken toward the union of the Russians in Finland.

### Seeds of Dissension

Shortly after, the committee began its labors in Helsinki, but these members who intended to pull the wires in favor of Prince Volkonsky had a slight surprise, for Professor Kartashoff was elected to the post of chairman of the committee. It was a distinct blow to those followers of Mr. Trepoff, who foresaw in Prince Volkonsky one who would continue the

useful some day. It is fairly clear that Mr. Trepoff worked in close contact with the Germans, his object being to get the Germans to stamp out the Bolsheviks. Indeed, had it not been for the determination of the German Higher Command to hurl all its forces against the western front in the summer of 1918, a determination which ended in the armistice and the loss of the whole campaign, it is more than likely the Germans would have acceded to his wishes. The Bolsheviks would have been wiped out, and there would have been a very strong Russian contingent in the German Army for the summer campaign of 1919. This would at least have increased the Allies' difficulties considerably.

Although this plan of Mr. Trepoff's never matured, it proved one thing, however, namely, his real statesmanship. It was the only way to remove the Bolsheviks definitely and speedily, and the rank and file of the Russian people were so sick of misrule and politics they would have welcomed any government which would insure them a quiet life and a sufficient quantity of food.

### Prince Volkonsky

It must not be supposed that Mr. Trepoff had a clear field to himself. There were other groups which also claimed to supply the one and only Russian Government, "of the future." Moreover, it was a tenet of new Russian politics that no minister who had held a post under the old régime should take part in the erection of a new Russia. Misfits of the provisional governments might take a large part, but no Tzarist minister, no matter how clever or democratic, need apply. Besides, the plan of Mr. Trepoff had failed, owing to the Germans losing the war.

Quite unobtrusively, a group of Russian merchants and financiers began to move in Finland. A series of informal meetings took place in Helsinki, which ended in the convening of a congress in Vyborg, for the nominal purpose of electing a committee to assist Russians residing in Finland. But much more ambitious plans were in view, viz., to bring about a union of Russians, political and otherwise, living in Finland and Scandinavia. The candidate proposed for the post of leader was Prince Volkonsky, the former vice-president of the Duma. Although he had been associated with Mr. Trepoff, it was thought that he was not so deeply compromised as the latter; moreover, his former post in the Duma gave him a certain reputation of being democratic. Complications were furnished by the arrival of Professors Kartashoff and Struve, who were known to be in close touch with Denikin and Koltchak. One thing was decided beforehand, that Mr. Trepoff was definitely finished with. The Allies would have nothing to do with any organization of his, so, as a sop, he was elected an honorary member of the committee, but naturally declined.

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### Seeds of Dissension

Shortly after, the committee began its labors in Helsinki, but these members who intended to pull the wires in favor of Prince Volkonsky had a slight surprise, for Professor Kartashoff was elected to the post of chairman of the committee. It was a distinct blow to those followers of Mr. Trepoff, who foresaw in Prince Volkonsky one who would continue the

former policy. There was so much in favor of Professor Kartashoff, however, that the result could hardly have been otherwise. Still, the first seeds of dissension were sown here. The position was still further complicated by the presence of General Judenich in Helsinki. He was not a member of the committee, and one was puzzled to know what his exact status was. There was constant contact between him and members of the committee, however, and it was generally thought that he would have command of the troops and direct military operations against the Bolsheviks. Where these troops were to be raised, drilled, and equipped was hardly considered at that time, but one felt that they would be.

The Finnish Government was not very disposed to assist the Russian committee in its political aspirations; it frankly preferred a Bolshevik government in Russia to one which might be inclined to limit Finland's independence. This was increased by the fact that the German Minister in Helsinki, Count Bassetzky, was advocating a similar policy. He foresaw that a democratic Russia was inevitably bound to dislike and oppose an autocratic Prussia. So, although Mr. Trepoff had been discarded, his followers enjoyed a good deal more favor from the Finnish Government than the members of the democratic Russian committee.

A considerable rôle in this game was played by Dr. Kai Donner, brother of the Finnish Minister in London. Dr. Donner was responsible for the raising of the Finnish "Jäger" who fought for Germany during the war, and afterward aspired to run the country along German lines. There was a contact between the Germans, the Jäger, and some of the Russians that was rather disconcerting and, as was stated in the House of Commons, there was clear proof of complicity between the Germans and the Bolsheviks. So the efforts of the Russian committee were exceedingly hampered.

### JEWS MAY BECOME RUMANIAN CITIZENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The effect of the legislation enacted recently in Rumania with regard to the status of Jews in Rumania is illustrated by an announcement which has now been made by the Rumanian Legation in London. The communication reads in part:

"The Rumanian Legation in London informs the Jews born in the territory of the old Kingdom of Rumania that according to decree No. 2065 of May 22, 1919, modified by decree No. 3464 of August 13, they will become Rumanian citizens by making a declaration that they were born in Rumania and that they never enjoyed a foreign protection. Those who have complied with the laws of recruiting, those who have been mobilized in any of the campaigns from 1913 to date, even if they are actually under age, have only to declare that they wish to obtain the rights of citizenship. The wives and children under age of those who have made the above declaration will enjoy the Rumanian citizenship."

These conditions are extended, with provisos, to the other classes cited, with option to minors, on reaching majority, to take up citizenship. There are penalties for false declarations.



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The future of your business depends very largely on the clarity of your thinking and the accuracy of your fundamental facts today. Perhaps we could help you to perfect your plans.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

"We Produce What We Sell"

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That Live Corner

Seattle, Wash.

Third and Pike

That Live Corner

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## ITALIAN PREMIER'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Francesco Nitti Has Cut Gordian Knot by Dissolving Parliament and Asking for Electors' Views on Fiume Question

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Rome

ROME, Italy—Francesco Saverio Nitti, the Italian Premier, is a bold and energetic statesman. After obtaining a majority of 60 in the Chamber on a direct vote of confidence, a majority smaller than usual as majorities go in Italy, he has cut the Gordian knot by dissolving Parliament and calling upon the electors to express their views about the burning question of Fiume. From a tactical standpoint, Mr. Nitti's act is the best policy that he could have pursued in his own political interest. His opponents in the old Chamber will now be obliged to defend their own seats in the country, and in Italy at elections the odds are always on the side of the minister in power at the moment of the dissolution.

The Opposition to the Cabinet will, therefore, be not only occupied but scattered, and lobby intrigues ceased from the moment that the frequenters of the so-called "pharmacy" were hastily summoned away to their constituencies. Constitutionally, too, Mr. Nitti's action is judged impeccable by calm Italian observers; on the morrow of a vote of confidence he has asked the King to dissolve a legislature, which reached its legal limit of five years in October of last year, which was prolonged for another 12 months only because the war was not yet over, and which, now that peace has come, must have ended its long existence in any case on October 28.

### Advantage of Dissolution

Moreover, this sudden dissolution has the further advantage of necessitating the approbation of the German and Austrian treaties by royal decree, instead of by a parliamentary vote, which would necessarily have involved a long, and probably acrimonious, debate in a moribund Chamber. Here again, the Premier is on the sure ground of historical precedent, so dear to the Anglo-Saxon mind. He cites in the Cabinet's memorandum to the King the examples of the two treaties of Zurich between Sardinia and France and between Sardinia, Austria, and France, which ended the war of 1859, and that of Vienna, between Italy and Austria, which closed the war of 1866. These three treaties were first sanctioned by royal decree and then ratified by the legislature. In the present case, as in that of the two treaties of Zurich, the ratification will be made by the next legislature. Thus, on tactical and constitutional grounds alike, Mr. Nitti's courageous stroke is considered to be perfectly justifiable.

But in politics, the public expediency is of even greater importance than party tactics or constitutional precedent, and it is on this cardinal point that opinions differ. Leaving out of account the merely personal and factious opposition to Mr. Nitti, there are quiet people who dread an impassioned electoral campaign taking the form of a plebiscite for or against Fiume, in which all the passions of the original neutralists and interventionists pent up during the war, would suddenly be let loose all over the country. But the majority of politicians, knowing that in any event an election was inevitable sooner or later, think with Mr. Nitti and Mr. Giolitti, that it is better to have it at once. They argue that the late Chamber, elected in 1913, nine months before the war and on quite other issues, had long since exhausted its mandate and lost touch with the country.

### Election Overdue

Now, as not a single by-election has been held since Italy went to war on May 24, 1915, not only were there 52 vacant seats, or a trifle over ten per cent of the whole number, but the

Chamber was thereby debarred from obtaining the least infusion of new blood and the country from enjoying the least opportunity of expressing its opinion on the conduct of Italy's military and diplomatic operations.

It is, therefore, argued that the government which emerges from the election with a majority, will speak with far greater authority on the question of Fiume and on other pending issues than could possibly have been conferred by vote of a moribund Parliament which for nearly four and a half years had had no opportunity of testing public opinion at the polls. A victorious government after an election will speak in the name of the Italy of 1919, not in that of the Italy of 1913, especially as the new electoral law allows all who have taken part in the war, even if under the legal age of 21, to exercise the suffrage. Thus, for the first time we shall learn what young Italy has to say about the situation. For years the press has been the only mouthpiece: now the people will at last express its opinions for itself.

### Chamber's Swan Song

The swan song of the Chamber was the admirable speech of Mr. Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, who succeeded to the "Dannosa hereditas" bequeathed to him by Baron Sonnino in June. With conspicuous tact, the Minister, an expert man of the world, who studies human nature as well as printed documents, traversed the delicate ground of Italy's recent diplomatic history. He patriotically abstained from comparisons and recriminations, but he placed before the Chamber this dilemma. From the moment when it became obvious that the arbiter of the conference would be President Wilson, who had neither signed nor recognized the Secret Treaty of London, when Baron Sonnino based the Italian claims, then only two courses were open to Italian delegates: (1) to convert President Wilson to their views, or (2) to make a compromise. But Mr. Tittoni's predecessor long regarded the Treaty of London as his infallible argument, ignoring the fact that, although it bound England and France, it did not bind the United States, and that even if it could have been carried out to the letter, it would have assigned Fiume not to Italy, but to Croatia. Consequently, the only way to obtain Fiume was to give up something conceded to Italy by the Treaty of London, and this for a long time, the former Italian delegation was loth to do.

### Italy Wants Fiume

The future of Fiume still remains unsettled, but Italy, as Mr. Tittoni says, has in any case secured absolute mastery of the Adriatic by means of the neutralization of the Channel of Corfu, of the Quarnero, and of the Dalmatian coast, the control of Albania with Valona and the possession of two or three Dalmatian islands of strategic importance. The rest of Dalmatia, except the overwhelmingly Italian town of Zara, goes to the Jugo-Slavs, with effective guarantees for the liberties of the Italian minorities in the other coast towns and for Italy's economic interests there. Mr. Tittoni urged his fellow countrymen not to jeopardize these gains and abandon the conference by any inconsiderate act (such as the annexation of Fiume). The Chamber was obviously of this opinion, for while it unanimously voted that Fiume should be Italian, even the spokesman of the Opposition disclaimed any idea of its immediate annexation. A certain number of Hotspurs among the officers and the students may desire such a coup de main, but the vast majority of Italians, while unanimously wanting Fiume, does not want Italy's political isolation and a war with Jugo-Slavia.

The debate, which closed the life of the twenty-fourth Italian Legislature, did not settle the question of D'Annunzio's occupation of the coveted city. The unofficial Poet Laureate of Italy is undoubtedly popular with certain classes, rather, however, because he is an emblem, a "banner," as the Italians say, than because of himself, al-

though his bravery in the late war is universally admitted. But some solution must be found, and it should not pass the wit of the clever Italian politicians to find it. In any case, it is much better that they, and not the Allies, should settle that matter. Above all, such settlement should be made as rapidly as possible, for the long delays of the conference in dealing with the Italian claims have been one cause of the nervous tension in Italy.

### Danger of Violent Measures

Fiume may, if its future be not speedily determined, prove to be a powder magazine, the explosion of which would blow to pieces the new and delicate fabric of European peace. Every day increases the risk, for the Jugo-Slavs are a military people, and D'Annunzio's "arditi" or "storm-troops" are born fighters. Hence a collision may occur at any moment; and further passion would be kindled on both sides. In these critical circumstances, it is satisfactory that a practical and experienced diplomatist, who knows from his Oxford education and tenure of the London Embassy the Anglo-Saxon character, remains after the recent vote in the Chamber director of Italy's foreign policy. A terrible responsibility at this moment rests upon those, be they Italians or Jugo-Slavs, who advocate violent measures; and a scarcely less serious responsibility lies at the door of dilatory diplomacy. Mr. Tittoni has, at least, shown that he is neither dilatory nor dogmatic, and his speech has tactfully placed before the Italian electorate the exact state of Italy's relations with her allies and with her American associate, whose economic aid is so necessary not merely to her but to all European countries alike.

## CITY OF JUAREZ STILL PERMITS BULLFIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—The fact that President Carranza issued an edict last June against bullfighting in any part of Mexico has not operated to hinder the staging of such exhibitions in the city of Juarez, situated some miles south of the international line. With the excuse that the proceeds of the fights would go to improve sidewalks and help charitable institutions, bullfights have been conducted, and attended by both military and civil authorities.

### CANADIAN FISHING RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries in its report on fishing operations on the Atlantic coast during the month of September, says that the catch of cod, haddock, hake, and pollock were some 200,000 hundredweight greater than for the corresponding period last year. The totals were 786,000 hundredweight this year and 589,000 hundredweight last year. The lobster fishing results were also largely in excess of last year.

### NEW CONGO RAILWAYS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A concession has been applied for by the Nagelmakers group in Brussels to build a railway to connect the Upper Congo Valley from Bumba to Redjaf on the Nile, on the southern Sudan frontier. The Belgian Congo authorities have also agreed to build a railway westwards from the Katanga mines to the Atlantic coast to join up with the railway terminus from Lobito Bay. The capital raised by the Congo groups for this section amounts to 40,000,000 francs.

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### Advantage of Free Lance

## COMING POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN

In All Sorts of Political Circles  
It Is Believed That the Left Will Very Shortly Come to Governmental Power

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—There is every indication of a vigorous and remarkable autumn political campaign, for the comparative success the Toca Government has achieved by its policy of partial conciliation toward Labor elements and the sections of the Left, with which it has worked in a considerable degree of harmony, has excited strong feelings in other departments of political life. The most active agent at the present time is the irrepressible reactionary former Minister, Juan la Cierva, who did his utmost to make things as difficult as possible for the government in the closing days of the session, and for some time cherished the hope that he would compass its fall. As a matter of fact on two or three occasions he was not far from doing so.

By all the signs reaction in Spain ought never to be so much at a discount as now, and it would seem by his silence and his disappearance from the stage—to which in his impulsive moments he said he would never return—Mr. Maura recognizes that fact. But Juan la Cierva has more daring and more enterprise, and at this time is so full of political vitality to which he desires to give expression that he has been known to regret that Parliament does not sit through the hot season, since there is so very much of the first consequence to be done.

### Premier as Free Lance

There is considerable speculation in many quarters as to the extent to which Sanchez de Toca has exceeded all official Conservative intentions and desires, and how much he has played the part of free lance in an adventurous game of his own in his recent experiments in government. There is a feeling in some quarters that Mr. Dato would not have done that kind of thing and that he is not pleased. On the other hand, it is a very feasible explanation that Mr. Dato put Sanchez de Toca forward deliberately to make these experiments in fraterni-

zation with the Left, to see what the result might be and to attract the sympathy of the Left to the Conservatives, without committing him. Mr. Dato, but leaving him free to conduct an entirely different policy, if necessary, when the time came.

There are several distinct developments in the political situation now in active progress, and they have a most important bearing upon the future. In the first place there is an increasing solidification of the Left, the Izquierdas as they are called in Spain. Some have lately suggested that the attachment of the Socialists to the Third International—of Lenin, Trotzky, and the Hungarians—would necessitate their complete detachment from all other Spanish political parties of all kinds whatsoever.

The remarkable thing is the persistency and universality of the expressed understanding in all sorts of political circles that very shortly the Left will come to governmental power. It now seems to be a sort of understanding that the Left will come to power very soon, despite the fact that they have never done so before, and that this will be a remarkable development in Spain, the effect of which it is impossible to imagine. How would a government of the Left—Socialists, Republicans, Reformists, and others—proceed in the face of the enormous Conservative and reactionary forces that would be opposed to them, what would be its power, how long could it last, and when it fell, what then?

### Left Not Cohesive

In the most recent times Ministerialists have stated openly that in view of the special circumstances through which politics are passing they cannot hope to remain in power for any great length of time, but that they hoped to continue governing "up to next May, an epoch in which power would pass into the hands of the Izquierdas." But the Left is not by any means so cohesive as it ought to be for such purposes, nor has it anything like a proper program of a constructive character of its own. However, it is setting to work.

But the movement that is causing most comment and even excitement at the present time, is that which is called Conservative concentration. It used to be a matter of reproach and scorn on the part of the Conservatives toward their opponents, the Liberals, that the former were always united and the latter never. But the unity of the Conservatives was never complete, for the extreme Right, with the

Maurists, would always hold aloof from them, and just now it is absolutely non-existent, for the Maurists, or the Clervists on behalf of themselves and the Maurists, were the bitterest enemies of the government in the last session of the Cortes, and Mr. la Cierva is now going about everywhere declaring implacable hostility and concocting schemes for the discomfiture of the Datoist Party.

So it comes about that there are two definite movements for Conservative combination scheduled, while at the same time the Liberals, who made some progress with a scheme of their own for consolidation during the closing weeks of the last session of Parliament, are still engaged in contemplating the possibilities of the plan. The first of the Conservative ideas, and the one most discussed, is a very daring and extraordinary proposal, strongly urged by Mr. la Cierva, which is nothing more than an attempt to form a Conservative Party on new lines, and elect the Datoists—the present official Conservative Party—from it. Mr. la Cierva has declared that he is out to fight the present Conservative government.

### A New Party Hailed At

The true character of Don Juan who conspired with Don Antonio to revive all the most corrupt practices ever known in Spain at the last general election, is now apparent. He says that he proposes to construct a new party, to consist of the Maurists, the Clervists, and some elements of the extreme Right. "The leaders of the Conservative Party," he says, "have deprived its political ideas of their strength and I experience true complacency at witnessing them ride on the backs of Saborit and Bestrelo (the Socialist leaders), since it gives me an opportunity for telling the country that these gentlemen ought not to represent the Conservative forces."

In effect such a new party as la Cierva speaks of, which he says he will call the "Conservative Union," will be hardly anything more than the combination of Maurists and Clervists which has been at work for some time past, for the elements of the extreme Right that are spoken of do not amount to much.

The situation, however, in view of the intransigency of the Clervists and the sullenness of the Maurists, is difficult. It is indeed the case, as has been said by the most prominent Liberal statesmen lately, that these are the days of the Left in Spain, even though power does not yet come to them.

## AFTERMATH OF THE CALCUTTA OUTBREAK

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—At a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held in Simla, a resolution asking for an inquiry regarding the firing on the crowds in the Calcutta riots was proposed by Mr. Chanda. He gave an account of what had happened in the city before and after the order of prohibition of entry into the Punjab, passed against Mr. Gandhi by the Punjab Government. He admitted interference with street traffic by the crowd, and said that nobody could complain that the government felt called upon to step in to put a stop to a state of things which was hardly creditable to anyone. But there was a conflict of opinion as to what had led to the firing and whether it was at all justified.

The people were anxious to know in what circumstances, and by whom, the order to fire had been given, and whether the precautions enjoined by law had been taken. He asked, Was civil force first tried as the law required, and, if not, why not?

The people in India never heard of any casualties in connection with recent riots in Australia and England, although the rioters there assaulted the police with weapons. It would be well if the government furnished an explanation as to why the same humane measures could not be adopted in India as were adopted in Australia.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Pandit Malaviva supported the resolution and demanded that the same committee

which inquired into the Punjab, Delhi, and Bombay affairs should inquire into what had happened in Calcutta. Sir William Vincent, replying, referred to the fact that none of the members from Bengal had spoken on behalf of the measure. The Bengal Government had informed the Indian Government that an inquiry into the Calcutta riots was most inadvisable. He asked the council whether it thought that the officers of the army and the police would do their duty, if on every occasion unjustified attacks were to be made on their actions. Sir William quoted incidents which had occurred during the riots to show that the firing had been absolutely justified.

In reply to remarks made by Mr. Sarma and Mr. Chanda, Sir William Vincent asserted that his view that the resolution was not supported by the Bengal members was justified by the fact that none of them had spoken in its favor.

**NATIONAL BLOUSE WEEK**

**Fashion Approves the Blouse**

**IN THE GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT of women's attire, the blouse in recent years has come to occupy a position of the utmost dignity. Once considered only a garment of utility, it is now so dainty and charming in its more elaborate forms that it is the foundation, rather than the incident, of a costume.**

**THE MODERN BLOUSE** is an evolution of the shirt waist, a manly design worn in England a quarter of a century ago as an afternoon or walking costume. Paris appears to have elaborated the idea, at first in simple style, to complete the tailored suit, progressing from linens, the delicate silks, the gossamer satins and the fine laces of today.

**AMERICAN DESIGNERS** have linked the superb artistry of Paris with the good taste of this country. Modern blouse design naturally follows in the wake of big production. In the process of smart style, fine craftsmanship and durability, the home-made blouse is a creation that reflects the highest credit on the American designer whose efforts have made it so universally popular.

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Direct from Paris—the newest collars, guimpes and collar-and-cuff sets—done as only French needle artists know how to do them—beautiful in their web-like designs and delicate embroidery—some with artful touches of colored embroidery—some in satin and lace combinations—

—all hand-made and hand-embroidered.  
—collars from \$5 to \$18.50.  
—guimpes, \$6.50 to \$18.50.  
—collar-and-cuff sets, \$6.50 to \$18.50.

(Main floor.)

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## SYRACUSE WINS IN JUNIOR RUN

Three Orange Athletes Are Among the First Ten to Finish in Saturday's Cross-Country Event at New York

## JUNIOR CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM STANDING

	Points
Fordham University	32
Finnish-American Club	81
St. Christopher's Club	84
St. Austin's A. C.	87
Mohawk A. C.	101
Paulist A. C.	110
Morningside A. C.	135

Time m. s.

1-John E. Flynn, Syracuse Univ. 33:55

2-Lewis Watson, Syracuse Univ. 33:55

3-William Ritter, Finn-Am. A. C. 33:59

4-Jim O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C. 33:59

5-4. McElroy, Mohawk A. C. 33:59

6-B. Phim, Finnish-Amer. A. C. 33:59

7-J. Logar, St. Anselm's A. C. 34:10

8-Al Hulsebus, Paulist A. C. 34:11

9-George Corneta, N. Y. A. C. 34:22

10-C. J. Johnson, Syracuse Univ. 34:26

11-Terry O'Donnell, unattached 34:30

12-Robert St. Paul, unattached 34:30

13-Mohawk, St. Christopher Club 34:42

14-V. Votterman, Mohawk A. C. 34:42

15-J. W. Fleck, Syracuse Univ. 34:53

16-Frank Titterton, unattached 34:56

17-J. Goff, St. Christopher Club 35:4

18-S. Jackson, St. Christopher Club 35:10

19-C. de Stefano, Millrose A. A. 35:11

20-B. Segretto, Morningside A. C. 35:22

NEW YORK, New York—Both the individual and team honors in the annual junior national Amateur Athletic Union championship cross-country run at this city Saturday were captured by Syracuse University, three of the runners representing the Orange having placed among the first 10 finishers.

Lieut.-Col. G. R. Manning presided over the meeting. Other committee members in attendance were Douglas Stewart of the University of Pennsylvania, T. F. Walsh of Newark, New Jersey; Joseph Booth of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and T. W. Cahill, the national secretary.

The Lawrence League Football Club of Methuen, Massachusetts, was ruled out of the competition by Chairman Manning, it having been established that the club was actually a picked team of the Lawrence League.

The game won by this team from the Lynn Thistles November 1 on the Glen Forest Cricket Club grounds near Methuen, was awarded to the defeated club.

The protest of the New Bedford Celts against the first-round victory of the St. Michaels Club of Fall River over the Celts was not sustained, this action being based on a technicality. However, because the Fall River Club was shown to have played an ineligible man, J. M. Perry, in its forward line, the game was ordered replayed next Saturday, November 15, on the New Bedford field on which the original match was played. Representatives of both clubs were heard by the committee.

The Longfellow Football Club of Brooklyn protest against the Interboro Rapid Transit Football Club victory on Lenox Oval, Manhattan, a week ago, was not sustained and the protest fee was declared forfeited.

The committee adopted a motion forbidding the appointment of referees of the American Referees Association of New Jersey in future national cup matches. For improper conduct in first round games, three players, Frank Nichols of Andover United Football Club; J. Daniels of Goodrich Football Club of Akron, Ohio, and J. Smith of White Auto Football Club, Cleveland, were suspended for a period of one month. Player Perry of the St. Michaels Club of Fall River received an indefinite suspension. The pairings for the second round resulted as follows, the first named club in each case being drawn as the home club:

Northern Massachusetts District—Chicopee Rovers vs. Fitch River E. C.; Quincy 2nd-Villagers vs. Squantum F. C.; Lynn Thistles F. C. vs. Squantum F. C.; Atlantic: United Shoe A. C. vs. Abbott Worsted A. F. C. of Forge Village.

Southern New England District—Fall River Rovers vs. Greystones Life Savers F. C.; St. Michaels Club of Fall River or New Bedford Celts vs. J. and P. Coats F. C.

Connecticut District—New Haven F. C. vs. Bridgeport Swedish A. C.; Bridgeport Thistle F. C. or Sons of St. George, Bridgeport, vs. Bridgeport City F. C.

Southern New York and New Jersey District—New York F. C. vs. Paterson F. C.; Interurban Rapid Transit F. C. vs. Babcock & Wilcox F. C. of Bayonne; Clan Macduffs or Newburgh Shipyards F. C. vs. Albany F. C.; Hartland, N. Y. vs. Malta A. C. of Newark or Edison A. F. C.; West Orange, vs. Tebo Yacht Basin F. C., Brooklyn, New York; Erie A. F. C. of Kearny, vs. West Side A. F. C.; Jersey City; Federal Ship F. C. of Newark vs. Robins Dry Dock F. C. of Brooklyn.

Eastern Pennsylvania District—New York F. C. vs. Stamford F. C.; J. and P. Donohue F. C. vs. East Falls; Mahanay vs. Magyar-American A. C. vs. Cudahy.

Nebraska Wesleyan 14, Wyoming 0. Colorado 21, Utah A. C. 7. Denver 6, Holla 6. Wash. 10, Georgia Tech 6. Vanderbilt 16, Alabama 12. Miss. A. & M. 34, Mississippi 0. Tulane 14, Florida 2. S. Carolina 24, Tennessee 6. Louisiana 24, Mississippi, Col. 0. Sewanee 21, Ogletree 6. Auburn 19, Spring Hill 0. Georgia 7, Virginia 7. Clemson 12, Presbyterians 7.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Princeton varsity soccer football eleven defeated the Harvard varsity at Princeton, Saturday, 5 goals to 0.

New Hampshire State College defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College in their dual cross-country run at Durham, New Hampshire, Saturday, 18 to 42. G. H. Billingham '21 of New Hampshire finished first in 25m. 31s.

The Cornell varsity cross-country team defeated Carnegie Institute of Technology in their dual meet at Ithaca, New York, Saturday, 28 to 113. Capt. T. C. McDermott '20 of Cornell

finished first, covering the 5½-mile course in 29m.

The Cornell and Harvard varsity soccer football teams met at Ithaca, New York, Friday, and the game ended in a 2-to-2 tie.

Lafayette College defeated the College of the City of New York in their dual cross-country run at New York, Saturday, 15 to 40. Robert Crawford of the winning team easily finished first, covering the Van Cortlandt Park six-mile course in 34m. 19s.

The Williams College cross-country team defeated Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in their dual meet at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, Saturday, 15 to 43. Capt. H. H. Brown of the Williams team was the individual protest winner covering the five-mile course in 25m. 5s.

## SECOND ROUND DRAW IS NAMED

United States Football Association Acts on Several Protests and Removes Entire Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The draw for the second round of the National Challenge Cup competition, the national championship of soccer football, in the United States was conducted by the cup committee of the United States Football Association at its meeting at the Hotel Manhattan here Sunday. Thirty-two games were scheduled and Thanksgiving Day, November 27, was set for completion of all matches in the second round.

Lieut.-Col. G. R. Manning presided over the meeting. Other committee members in attendance were Douglas Stewart of the University of Pennsylvania, T. F. Walsh of Newark, New Jersey; Joseph Booth of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and T. W. Cahill, the national secretary.

The Lawrence League Football Club of Methuen, Massachusetts, was ruled out of the competition by Chairman Manning, it having been established that the club was actually a picked team of the Lawrence League.

The game won by this team from the Lynn Thistles November 1 on the Glen Forest Cricket Club grounds near Methuen, was awarded to the defeated club.

The protest of the New Bedford Celts against the first-round victory of the St. Michaels Club of Fall River over the Celts was not sustained, this action being based on a technicality. However, because the Fall River Club was shown to have played an ineligible man, J. M. Perry, in its forward line, the game was ordered replayed next Saturday, November 15, on the New Bedford field on which the original match was played. Representatives of both clubs were heard by the committee.

The Longfellow Football Club of Brooklyn protest against the Interboro Rapid Transit Football Club victory on Lenox Oval, Manhattan, a week ago, was not sustained and the protest fee was declared forfeited.

The committee adopted a motion forbidding the appointment of referees of the American Referees Association of New Jersey in future national cup matches. For improper conduct in first round games, three players, Frank Nichols of Andover United Football Club; J. Daniels of Goodrich Football Club of Akron, Ohio, and J. Smith of White Auto Football Club, Cleveland, were suspended for a period of one month. Player Perry in its forward line, the game was ordered replayed next Saturday, November 15, on the New Bedford field on which the original match was played. Representatives of both clubs were heard by the committee.

Northern Massachusetts District—Chicopee Rovers vs. Fitch River E. C.; Quincy 2nd-Villagers vs. Squantum F. C.; Lynn Thistles F. C. vs. Squantum F. C.; Atlantic: United Shoe A. C. vs. Abbott Worsted A. F. C. of Forge Village.

Southern New England District—Fall River Rovers vs. Greystones Life Savers F. C.; St. Michaels Club of Fall River or New Bedford Celts vs. J. and P. Coats F. C.

Connecticut District—New Haven F. C. vs. Bridgeport Swedish A. C.; Bridgeport Thistle F. C. or Sons of St. George, Bridgeport, vs. Bridgeport City F. C.

Southern New York and New Jersey District—New York F. C. vs. Paterson F. C.; Interurban Rapid Transit F. C. vs. Babcock & Wilcox F. C. of Bayonne; Clan Macduffs or Newburgh Shipyards F. C. vs. Albany F. C.; Hartland, N. Y. vs. Malta A. C. of Newark or Edison A. F. C.; West Orange, vs. Tebo Yacht Basin F. C., Brooklyn, New York; Erie A. F. C. of Kearny, vs. West Side A. F. C.; Jersey City; Federal Ship F. C. of Newark vs. Robins Dry Dock F. C. of Brooklyn.

Eastern Pennsylvania District—New York F. C. vs. Stamford F. C.; J. and P. Donohue F. C. vs. East Falls; Mahanay vs. Magyar-American A. C. vs. Cudahy.

Nebraska Wesleyan 14, Wyoming 0. Colorado 21, Utah A. C. 7. Denver 6, Holla 6. Wash. 10, Georgia Tech 6. Vanderbilt 16, Alabama 12. Miss. A. & M. 34, Mississippi 0. Tulane 14, Florida 2. S. Carolina 24, Tennessee 6. Louisiana 24, Mississippi, Col. 0. Sewanee 21, Ogletree 6. Auburn 19, Spring Hill 0. Georgia 7, Virginia 7. Clemson 12, Presbyterians 7.

ATHLETIC NOTES

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## PENNSYLVANIA WINS CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

NEW YORK, New York—University of Pennsylvania won the three-cornered cross-country meet at Van Cortlandt Park here Saturday, defeating teams from Columbia University and Dartmouth College in rather easy fashion. The first 10 finishers, with their time, follow:

Name and college	Time
W. N. Cummings, Pennsylvania	33:45
W. H. Higgins, Columbia	33:46
A. L. Brown, Pennsylvania	33:50
W. E. Irwin, Pennsylvania	33:56
A. Turner, Columbia	33:57
R. McHale, Pennsylvania	33:59
S. W. Kiviat, Pennsylvania	33:59
H. Löwenkopf, Columbia	33:59
R. King, Columbia	33:59
C. F. H. Crathern, Dartmouth	33:59

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Denton of

## HARVARD TIES LATE IN GAME

Princeton Unable to Hold Lead Gained Early in Big Football Game in the Palmer Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Coming from behind in the last few minutes of play the Harvard varsity football team which entered the contest a prime favorite to win, managed to tie the Princeton varsity in their big football game in the Palmer Stadium Saturday afternoon, 10 to 10, and thereby saved itself from what appeared, during over three-quarters of the game, to be a most unexpected defeat.

R. S. Humphrey '21 started the game for Harvard by kicking off. R. M. Trimble '20 received the ball, on the 25-yard line, fumbled but recovered and was downed before gaining any ground. Two line plunges netted six yards and the Tigers kicked. The Crimson team received the ball on the 30-yard line and an end run brought it to midfield. A completed pass advanced the ball 10 yards for Harvard and a series of plunges brought the ball to the Tigers' 12-yard line, but to the left of the goal posts. W. J. Murray '20 tried a dropkick, but the ball went wide.

Princeton then took the ball down the field on a series of end runs and line plunges. A pass, Trimble to J. R. Strubing '20, made it first down again for Princeton. Trimble went through center for five yards, bringing the ball to Harvard's 10-yard line. Strubing then tossed a pass to Trimble, who ran across Harvard's goal line for the first score of the game. Strubing kicked the goal from touchdown, Harvard received Princeton's kick-off on the 25-yard line and punted. A series of end runs and passes brought the ball to the Crimson's 47-yard mark.

At the start of the second period the Crimson kicked and Strubing caught the ball on his 30-yard line. Thereafter the play sawed back and forth up and down the field with neither side able to gain consistently. Harvard advanced to the Tigers' 15-yard line but lost its chance to score when Strubing recovered a fumble. After an exchange of punts and unsuccessful attempts to invade hostile territory, the half ended with Princeton in possession of the ball.

M. N. Garrity '22 kicked off for Princeton at the opening of the second half to Murray. Harvard assumed the offensive, and after bringing the ball to the Tigers' 25-yard line, the Crimson machine was halted and Ralph Horwener '20 kicked a field goal making the score 7 to 3 in favor of the Orange and Black. Strubing received Harvard's kick-off on his 25-yard line and ran 12 yards before being downed. McGraw recovered a fumble at this point and a delayed forward, Trimble to Strubing, netted the Tigers' first down with the ball in midfield. At this point the ball once more journeyed back and forth with neither side able to threaten the opponent's goal seriously.

Princeton became more aggressive at the beginning of the last quarter and worked the ball down to the Crimson 12-yard line. Assaults upon the line failing, F. L. Murray '22 was sent in for Trimble and he dropkicked a goal an instant later, making the score 10 to 3.

Although all chance of winning seemed to be lost for Harvard, the Crimson warriors began a fierce combination of forward passes and end runs which carried them to the Tiger 8-yard line. Plunged through the center netting only scant gains, a forward pass was attempted on the last down. F. C. Church Jr. '20 tossed the ball to Casey who made the touchdown. The score was made even 10 to 10 when W. B. Felton '20 kicked the goal. In the remaining few minutes of play neither side could score and the game ended in a 10 to 10 tie. The summary:

HARVARD PRINCETON

Steele, Ie. ....re. Williams

Kane, R. ....rt. Williams

Woods, Ig. ....rg. McCourt

MacNamee, c. ....c. MacNamee

McCourt, rt. ....rt. MacNamee

Heal, 1. ....1. 1. 1. 1. 1

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## URGENT NEEDS OF THE RAILROADS

Large Orders for Both Equipment and Rails Are Expected to Be Placed When the Roads Are Returned to Private Ownership

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In spite of poor railroad credit at the present time it is believed that conditions are to undergo a change soon. Beyond a doubt the railroads must enter the market for rails and equipment, and plans are forming to take care of such purchases soon after the roads are restored to corporate management. Inquiries for rails are said to aggregate 500,000 to 600,000 tons.

Although doubts are expressed in Congress whether permanent railroad legislation can be passed before January 1, the Railroad Administration has just reiterated the declaration that the roads would be returned January 1. If necessary, "interim" legislation may be passed, and the government guarantee of standard return may be continued for a few months, thus enabling the railroads to get on their feet. The continuation of the rental or possibly guarantee of dividends for a short period, it is contended, would do much to establish confidence and the credit of the roads.

## Large Orders Placed

During federal control there have been large numbers of freight cars and locomotives ordered as the needs of war traffic dictated. The order for 100,000 freight cars last year substantially helped the freight car situation, and there still remain between 19,000 and 20,000 of these cars to be built. The rest have been put into service or are rapidly being put into service.

It is believed that there will be substantial orders for locomotives, as many have been worn by the war service, and requirements are considerable for replacements and for increasing tractive capacity. During September a total of 98 locomotives were turned out from the locomotive works. Baldwin was the largest producer, with 52 shipped. American Locomotive shipped 18 and Lima Locomotive Works turned out 23.

## Inquiry From Europe

There were all for railroads in the United States. There is said to be considerable inquiry from European sources in the American market for locomotives, but the exchange situation militates against their acceptance. However, it is surprising what a lot of orders are coming from other countries. Among orders received by American Locomotive and Baldwin in October were some from Japan, Argentina, Cuba, Trinidad government railways, and the Jamaica government railway.

Purchasing of passenger car equipment in the United States has for a long period been practically nil, and requirements in this direction should be large, as much of this rolling stock has fallen into a deplorable condition. During October no passenger cars were constructed in railroad shops.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	354
Atlantic Refining	1104
Burney Srymer	94
Buckeye Pipe	305
Cadiz Oil	31
Crescent Pipe	37
Cumberland Pipe	158
Eureka Pipe	107
Illinois Pipe	96
Indiana Pipe	37
International Pet	424
Northern Pipe	330
Ohio Oil	80
Penn-Mex Fuel	20
Pierco Oil	715
People's Pipe	298
South Penn	218
S O of Cal	200
S O of Ind	770
S O of Kan	590
S O of Ky	495
S O of Neb	525
S O of N.J.	724
S O of N.Y.	436
S O of Ohio	549

## LOBSTER INDUSTRY

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Exports of live lobsters in the 1919 season totaled 4,831,232 pounds, the pack 1,020,864 pounds. The whole catch was 5,852,000, or 500,000 pounds less than in 1918, but the value was \$1,396,046 in 1919, compared with \$799,397 in 1918. In Nova Scotia the price was 19 cents a pound, but Boston paid considerably more. Canadian lobsters averaged 67 cents to the pound. The season opened on March 1, 2½ months later than in 1918. It ended May 31.

## SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL

PARIS, France—The government has appealed to large users of fuel, such as public utility plants, to use "mazut," the heavy oil residue remaining after gasoline and kerosene have been distilled from crude petroleum, as a substitute fuel during the increasing coal shortage. The government pledges itself to deliver for a certain period this heavy oil to big concerns which will convert their boilers to burn oil in place of coal.

## REPUBLIC MOTOR TRUCK

NEW YORK, New York—John N. Willys, president of Willys-Overland, F. W. Ruggles, president of the Republic Motor Truck Company, and W. J. Baxter, a director of the latter company, have bought the controlling interest in the Republic Motor Truck Company.

## LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

London, England—There were 10,172 bales offered at the wool auction sales on Friday. Fine grades were firm. Cape of Good Hope and Natal sold from 10 to 15 per cent over the last series.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market				
Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Am Beet Sugar	964	984	95	95
Am Can	614	62	61	61
Am Car & Fdry	1394	1394	137	138
Am Inter Corp	1244	1244	122	122
Am Loco	105	105	104	104
Am Smelters	684	684	68	68
Am Sugar	138	138	138	138
Am Woolen	994	994	99	99
Anaconda	664	664	654	654
Atchison	91	91	90	90
At G & W I	1804	1804	179	179
Baldwin Loco	1384	139	133	137
B & O	374	374	39	39
Beth Steel B	106	1064	1034	1042
Cen Leather	1564	1564	154	154
Chi. & St P	1244	1244	122	122
Chino	414	414	414	414
Com Prod	93	93	91	92
Crucible Steel	221	231	227	227
Cuba Cane	45	45	434	437
Cuba Cane pf	84	84	834	834
End-Johnson	136	136	136	136
Fisk	474	474	454	494
Gen Electric	1684	1684	168	168
Gen Motors	304	304	304	304
Goodrich	874	874	864	864
Int Paper	584	584	58	58
Inspiration	3254	3254	321	324
Kennecott	60	60	59	59
Marine	1104	1104	109	109
Max Motor	49	49	46	46
Met Pet	2454	2454	241	241
Midway	51	51	534	534
N Y Central	744	744	744	744
N Y N. H. & H.	244	244	233	244
No Pacific	86	86	854	854
Pan-Am Pet	1284	1284	1264	1274
Penn	424	424	424	427
Pierce-Arrow	954	964	924	924
Reading	824	824	814	814
Rep I & Steel	1284	1284	123	1284
Rep Dutch N Y	1084	1084	1044	1042
Rev Type	934	934	934	934
Sinclair	54	54	54	54
So Pac	1124	1124	1104	114
Studebaker	137	137	134	135
Texas Co	324	324	324	326
Texas & Pacific	534	534	524	524
Union Pac	1244	1244	1234	124
U S Rubber	135	135	131	131
U S Smelting	734	744	734	734
U S Steel	1084	1084	1074	1074
U S Steel	1004	1004	984	984
Westinghouse	564	564	564	564
Willys-Over	24	24	31	334
Worthington	1034	1034	103	103
Total sales	651,700			

## LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 314	100.70	100.70	100.64
Lib 1st 48	95.00	95.00	95.00
Lib 2d 4	93.00	93.00	92.80
Lib 1st 484	95.00	95.00	95.00
Lib 2d 484	93.06	93.06	93.04
Lib 3d 484	95.06	95.06	94.98
Lib 4th 484	93.06	93.06	93.02
Viet 484	99.42	99.42	98.38
Viet 384	99.44	99.44	99.44

## FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	974	974	974
City of Paris 6s	964	964	964
King 51s 1921	974	974	974
King 51s 1937	924	924	924

## BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	984	
A A Ch com	9514	
Am Wool com	1374	
Am Zinc	20	1
Am Zinc pf	574	
Armenia Corp	5	
Booth Fish	164b	
Boston Elev	65	
Boston & Me	364	
Butte & Sup	244	
Cal & Ariz	724	
Cal & Nebras	405	4
Copper Range	50	
Davis-Daly	134	
East Mass	264	
Fairbanks	204	
Granby	65	
Gorton-Pew	29	
Gray & Davis	524	
Greene-Carr	404	
I Creek com	47	1
Isle Royal	35	
Lake Copper	5	
Mac. Gas	704	
May-Old Colony	84	
Eureka Pipe	107	113
Illinois Pipe	96	99
Indiana Pipe	37	39
International Pet	424	434
Northern Pipe	330	385
Ohio Oil	80	82
Penn-Mex Fuel	20	21
Pierco Oil	715	720
People's Pipe	298	300
South Penn	218	220
S O of Cal	200	205
S O of Ind		

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Dog That Liked to Help

His name was Rustic, and in the days when I knew him he was a plump, white fox terrier of somewhat ordinary appearance, carrying his years as sedately as though he had utterly forgotten having been a puppy. He was rather appropriately named, living on the shady main street of a small village, just a handful of houses grouped along the dusty highway. He was never an aristocrat, was Rustic; yet there was always an air of serene dignity about him, as though he had found peace in that quiet place, and was content to spend his canine days "far from the madding crowd." Rustic's family was as quiet as he—a gentle couple, of Quaker faith, quite as devoted to their pet as he to them. There were no children in the home. "Rustic is our only little boy," his mistress used to say sometimes; and they really treated him like a child, explaining to him why he must not come into the house with wet feet, how to slip through the door quickly in fly-time, why it was unwise to linger in crossing the road (automobiles were just beginning to be used in that section), and many other things. And Rustic apparently understood these certainly did; and understanding, he remembered; and remembering, he did as he was told; which is almost more than children sometimes do, isn't it?

Perhaps you have noticed that all dogs, like all people, have their distinguishing characteristics, their little individual traits and ways, which perfectly distinguish them from all others of their kind. Long ago I had a little spaniel which I dearly loved; I am sure I should recognize him instantly, among all the dogs that ever were, could I only see the odd, one-sided effect of his wagging tail today. There was Rover, too, who dearly loved a joke. But these are another story.

Rustic's marked trait was his apparent desire to help at whatever was being done. Even as a puppy, his mistress told me, he would follow her about the household tasks, head on one side, as if to say: "Let me watch to see just how you do it, and I'm sure I could help with it!" One of the first things he learned to do was to fetch a ball tossed on the lawn, then a stick thrown out in the same way. Presently, he was permitted to accompany his master down the road to the post office, with a small basket in his mouth for the mail. Such a proud dog as he was the first few days he carried the letters home to his mistress and received his favorite molasses cookies, by way of reward. Soon he could go alone to the little store, with a note ordering some small article or for the mail. In spite of the occasional teasing of amused villagers and the coaxing of the other dogs in the neighborhood, Rustic would trot along, looking neither to the right nor to the left, growing briefly if a dog nipped him playfully, and only laying aside his air of responsibility when his errand was finally accomplished and his reward of merit received. (He was fond of molasses cookies, was Rustic, but fond still of helping.)

At the lakeside camp in summer, where I first knew him, he used to have delightful games of "chase the squirrel" with real squirrels in the woods; once he actually caught a tiny brown rabbit—just a baby, too tiny to be alarmed at being captured—and brought it back to the camp plaza, where he gravely presented it to us. A more puzzled dog than he was, when we released the woods baby and watched it slip away, I cannot imagine. We simply could not explain that act to Rustic! On our blueberrying excursions up the mountain, he would go, too, though he was not fond of the half-mile row to the head of the lake. He liked the climb up the mountain, he liked to guard our lunches and pails, and he liked fresh blueberries nearly as well as we did. More than once I have seen him lie down in some spot where the fruit grew thick, and do his own picking, with most satisfactory results.

On the whole, Rustic preferred his winter home to the summer camp, for there he could "help" in the way which most appealed to him, at a task in which I have never seen another dog—or many small boys—take delight. He dearly loved to bring in wood! How he was taught to regard the woodbox as his especial duty I never quite knew; it may have been through his fondness for fetching sticks to his master; but that he understood it to be his part in the household tasks, and that he took pride therein, was evident.

Each morning after breakfast his mistress would say quietly to him: "Now, Rustic, it is time to fill the woodbox, if you please." Then she would open the covered box, and Rustic would trot back and forth through the door purposely left ajar for him, tugging the big sticks over the floor, and carrying the small pieces jauntily on high. The latter he could guide into the box himself, but the heavier wood he left on the floor, for his mistress to place. When the bin was full, he would jump up on the window seat close by, and nudge the woodbox cover down with his paw. Sometimes we would try to tease him by "forgetting" to open the box when he came in with the first few sticks; but it was no use. Rustic would bring perhaps three or four, laying them down on the floor; then he would retire to his cushion, as it to say: "Well, I'm sorry, but I can wait till you really need the wood!"

His funniest accomplishment was when he learned to go next door, if requested, and fill a neighbor's woodbox for her. He was no longer a puppy, and the new bin and woodpile were not exactly like the ones to which he was accustomed. Finally he got the idea, and, on being told: "Rustic, go and fill Nellie's woodbox, please," he would start off for next door. There was one quaint thing

about this second task which we could never understand. He did it beautifully, all but the final stick, which he invariably insisted on bringing home to his own bin! We never could dissuade him from this, nor could we understand the canine reasoning back of it. Perhaps he wanted to explain that he had finished his neighborly duty, perhaps he figured that it would earn an extra cookie for him; at all events, he always made his triumphal return down the garden path, with tail wagging proudly and borrowed stick in his mouth. Funny little Rustic! Of all the dogs I have known, he stands out in my memory as the dog that loved to help.

## Squirrels

There is endless variety and much to be observed in the woods, if one has the patience to wait and watch long enough.

A sly squirrel will venture near, moving over the fallen brown beech leaves as lightly as the summer air. Its keen, bright eyes regarding the stranger all the while with anxious solicitude, before ever the watcher has separated the little object from the setting of dry leaves. A quick turn of the head will send the little fellow scurrying away to the nearest tree, a spring from the ground on to the smooth beech trunk; and up he goes, just gliding round and round the great stem till well out of reach, when he will look down with tense interest first from one branch then another, till lost to sight in a maze of greenery far up.

It is delightful to watch the squirrels playing together at "hide and seek" and "follow my leader"; they will chase each other along the ground and then round and round the tree trunk, jumping from one branch to another in a whirl of gymnastics. The little home is built in a fork in some beech or fir high up, and is called a "drey" or "cage." The young, which number three or four, are born in the summer. The food of the squirrel includes cherries and other stone fruit, nuts, etc.; the latter they store in holes in the trees, feeding on them in the winter months. The squirrel, unlike its distant connection, the dormouse, never hibernates, though in very cold weather it is fairly inactive.

In appearance this little animal is familiar to all of us; the arched body, rounded head, and prominent eyes with the bushy tail have always kept a charm for us. Its red-brown color varies a good deal, according to the season, though usually reddish above and white on the under parts. In winter, the coat shows a good deal of gray.

## Fireside Hours

## Portraits Made by Lamplight

You may not have a camera nor a box of paints, but you may still make a splendid portrait of anyone who will sit to you for a few moments. Fasten a sheet of white paper against a wall, by means of drawing pins. Get your model to stand, or sit, between the paper and the light of the room, which should be fairly strong, and not too far from the model. An excellent shadow will be thrown upon the paper and, if it is a side-face view, it will be quite true and characteristic. Now take a pencil and trace the outline of the shadow, getting the model to keep as still as you possibly can. Then, behold your portrait! If you find it rather large, and would prefer it smaller, sketch another outline within the first one, taking the latter as a guide. Cut out the portrait, and you will have what is known as a "silhouette." If the sheet of paper you used was black on the other side, or if you use your white portrait as a pattern and cut out one in black paper, you will have a black portrait which will be effective, if pasted on to a white mount.

In the days before photography was



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A silhouette portrait

invented, people used to have portraits of themselves taken sideways, just this same way; and, until a few years ago, men, in the streets of large cities, would cut out silhouette portraits in black paper for a few coppers, if anyone would stand still for a few moments. In 1759 France had a Minister of Finance, who was considered to be mean. His name was Etienne de Silhouette, and it was because the portraits which have been described were the merest outline and meager in detail, that they were called "silhouettes."

## New and Stronger Bricks

More substantial walls may be constructed with a new type of brick, patented not so long ago by a retired contractor of the southwest, and known as self-bending and interlocking, the inventor states. On one side of each brick are two circular, bevel-edged bosses, while on the reverse side, in the same relative positions, are two depressions, into which the bosses fit exactly. The brick is recommended for domes or arches, chimneys or hollow walls. From Popular Mechanics Magazine.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Autumn Tasks

George is preparing for Thanksgiving Day. No one need be told that it is one of those golden autumn days when a pale and slanting sunshine sifts down upon the rough brown fields, in which the shocks of corn are stacked, row upon row. Here and there, in piles, are heaped the brilliant orange pumpkins, of just the right sort to scoop out for Hallowe'en, or to be turned into pies. Both uses are so delightful that George hardly knows which to choose. Perhaps it is a Saturday, when he can give his whole time to helping the men in the fields. It is his task to load his little blue wheelbarrow with the pumpkins, and to trundle them over the rutty ground into the farmyard, where there are two immense piles, one of pumpkins and one of the rosiest of apples. Sometimes, between trips, George stops a moment to nibble at an apple; but, for the most part, he trundles patiently back and forth with his blue and orange load, while over the quiet sea close by, a tiny white sail twinkles mischievously in the sun-shine.

## The Stamp Collector

The stamp collection has been recognized as a great help to education. Our collecting books aid us in advancing our knowledge of geography, history, and zoology; even a brief glance through the pages of a collection is ample proof of this. Countries which once appeared to be far distant and little-known lands rapidly become familiar, and we are constantly adding new names to our list.

As an aid to geographical knowledge, stamp collecting needs little recommendation. Its value is fully apparent to all; but its historical value is not so well known. The history of a country will, however, be found depicted on its stamps. Let us take France as a simple example.

The first French postage stamps were introduced on New Year's Day, 1849, and Mr. Barre, the engraver, chose the head of the goddess Ceres as the principal design. The inscription on the stamp reads, "Republ. Franc," and we readily see that France was a republic when stamps were first introduced.

Three years later, Louis Napoleon was created Emperor of the French, with the title of Napoleon III; and, in August, 1853, we find the French stamps bearing his portrait and with the inscription altered to, "Empire Franc."

But we have forgotten the stamps of 1852, bearing the head of Louis Napoleon, side by side with the old republican inscription. These stamps are interesting, and recall the period in French history when the exiled Emperor returned to his native land, and was elected President by an immense majority.

The Franco-Prussian War saw the downfall of the Empire, and, with the return of the republic, the head of Ceres figures once again on the stamps. The same little details will be found on the stamps of other countries. We can see, at a glance, when the Chinese Empire became a republic, and the issues which show the portraits of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shi Kai remind us of the two distinguished Chinamen who bore such an important part in that wonderful change. The early stamps of Norway appeared at a time when that country was united to Sweden, and the special issue of 1914, showing Wergeland's picture of the Constitutional Assembly, marks the hundredth year of Norwegian independence.

The stamp collection presents a wonderful portrait gallery, with its never-ending series of kings, queens, presidents, and dictators, a list to which we must also add numerous distinguished soldiers, sailors, and explorers. It is only natural that, seeing them so often, we begin to

learn something of their life stories. Of all the great men whose pictures adorn the stamps of the world, none are more often to be met with than the Genoese adventurer who voyaged to the New World. Many countries have done honor to Columbus; we find him in all manner of guises; and the whole story of his trials and his triumphs is set out on the beautiful series of stamps, issued by the United States in 1893. Two states—Austria and Russia—have given us a complete portrait gallery of the members of the ruling family, and Spain has paid his tribute to the man of letters by a series of scenes from Cervantes' "Don Quixote."

In more modern times, several countries have issued stamps showing the productions, industries, and animals of the land, and these form a particularly interesting feature in our collections. Liberia offers a good example, and here we find many strange birds, elephants, monkeys, lizards, hippopotami, bears, and fishes. This is all helpful, and from the designs on the stamps we are able to form a fair idea of the animals to be found in the country and the mode of life of the inhabitants.

Many stamps serve also to recall the wars of the past 50 or 60 years. Just now the French military authorities are calling up the young men of Alsace and Lorraine, for service under the government of which the peace has made them subjects. In 1870, the Alsatians and Lorrainers were using the same quinine Prussian labels, which find a place in our collections under "Alsace and Lorraine," to pay the postage on their letters. French stamps are now being used once more in these provinces, as in the old days before the war of 1870. Other campaigns are recalled by the Orange Free State and Transvaal stamps, with the letters V. R. I. and E. R. L., the Mexican revolutionary issues, and the stamps used during the siege of Mafeking.

The young collector must not think that, to share in this storehouse of knowledge, it is necessary to have a large collection. The beginner possesses all the opportunities of his more advanced brother collector, and it is this fact that makes stamp collecting such a fascinating amusement. It falls to the lot of but few to gather together a collection containing the world's rarest stamps, but the collection of from 500 to 5000 varieties offers just as much interest and pleasure to its owner as the collecting book which holds stamps, which may be worth hundreds or even thousands of pounds.

The best advice to the young collector is to build up gradually and learn something about each stamp as it is obtained, when and why it was issued and something, too, of the country and people which it represents. All this is comparatively easy to carry out; all that is required is stamp catalogues and an interest in stamps.

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successful as a salesman, that I filled the tarts and pies and made sandwiches, letting him attend to the sales. "We almost forgot about lunch ourselves, but not quite."

"But not quite," echoed Simon. "I don't think that you had a better customer."

"A good salesman may rightly be a good customer," said the Pieman.

"I think I will be a good customer," said Marjorie, "although I may not equal Simon as a saleswoman. I don't wonder that Simon wanted to taste your wares, for they smell delicious."

"Oh! thank you," responded the Pieman; "you must taste them."

"I want to pay for them," said Marjorie as she felt in her pocket for some pennies which she had meant to put there, but somehow could not find.

"I do not take any money from my salesmen," said the Pieman, handing Marjorie a dainty raspberry tart; "and your work will begin soon, for we are almost at the fair grounds and there is sure to be a large crowd."

Marjorie had already noticed that a good many carts and wagons were going in the same direction as the Pieman's wagon in which she was riding, and now she saw scores of men and women, boys and girls, on foot. They were, indeed, rapidly approaching the fairgrounds and soon came to a large fenced inclosure. Through the gate they rode, and a nod to the gatekeeper was the only ticket which was required of the Pieman.

The Pieman came to the place where he was to fix up his tables for the day and, while he was untying his horse and putting him in a pasture which adjoined the fairgrounds, Marjorie and Simon set up the tables and began to deck them with the wares of the Pieman. They made good progress and, when the Pieman returned, he was delighted.

Trade soon began and Marjorie was surprised that a group of children came running up toward the table calling: "Marjorie, Marjorie!"

In a minute she recognized them as the children of the Dear Lady Who Lives in a Shoe. "I'm ever so glad to see you," she said. "How did you come here?"

"We might ask you the same question," said one of the children. "Mother brought us, of course."

"Simon told me about the Pieman; he introduced me to him and he brought me," answered Marjorie.

"Won't you have some cakes or some tarts? The raspberry tarts are delicious."

"I think Mother will buy us some," said one of the girls.

"Yes, Marjorie," said the Dear Lady herself, coming up to the table at this moment. "I want three pies and two dozen tarts. I almost forgot about those sandwiches—two dozen of them, please."

"Why, you'll buy everything we have!" exclaimed Marjorie.

"Then you'll have to agree to have lunch with us," answered the Dear Lady, with a sweet smile.

"I would like to," said Marjorie, "but I'm helping the Pieman today and I want to do all I can for him. I'm ever so glad to see you and your children here."

The time passed quickly and the selling of the Pieman's wares was so interesting that Marjorie and Simon did not want to stop for luncheon; but they ate the wares and continued to sell till everything was gone, not a single tiny cake remaining nor even a finger roll.

"Now, you must go and see the fair," said the Pieman, as he handed Marjorie and Simon each a quarter, "but be sure to come back here in an hour or you may find me gone and have to walk home."

Off the children skipped, first to the merry-go-round, then to the Punch-and-Judy show, then to the ponies and swings. The swings went high, higher than she swung, so she seemed to go higher. She swung to the lower branches of the trees, she touched the branches; then she touched the higher branches and even went above the topmost branch. The next swing took her above the tree entirely and she seemed to be going up and up and up, to be lighter than the air.

Would she touch the clouds and float through them? She looked to Simon, who was going as high in his swing, but she could not see him. "Simon," she called, "isn't it time we were going back to the Pieman?"

Simon did not answer and this time Marjorie found herself wide awake.

"Perhaps the Pieman will let you help him at the fair," suggested Simon.

"Oh! if you only would," joined in Marjorie. "I think it would be the greatest fun to sell cakes and pies and tarts."

"I think that you'll be as good a saleswoman as Simon, Marjorie, and you may be interested in hearing how he started in."

"Do tell me



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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## A PARENTS' MUSEUM

## Mr. X Discusses the Project

It is not my habit to introduce domestic matters into this column. But something has happened in the domestic world, linking itself, strange to say, with the applied arts, so that I willingly break my rule. The event must have a paragraph to itself.

Mr. X has a son.

Of course I conveyed my felicitations to Mr. X in person. I found the good man more expansive and expressive than ever. It was a delight to watch him pacing his apartment reading aloud a list of Christian names that he had compiled, rolling them on his tongue. He decided finally on Woodrow Theodore.

"A double-barreled compliment, sir," he said.

A pause.

"Now comes the question of extra accommodation," he continued, uttering the words slowly as a man does when he thinks aloud. "I may say, sir, that when I purchased this duplex apartment I did not anticipate this—happy event. We shall now require some additional rooms. It is my purpose to acquire the apartment above this, and colloquially speaking, sir, to knock hole through the ceiling, perhaps two holes, to install extra staircases, and reserve the upper apartment entirely for Woodrow Theodore and his entourage."

"That's rather a large order, Mr. X," I hazarded.

With an ample gesture he waved away my pusillanimous interjection: a dreamy far-horizon look came into his eyes—"Owing possibly to the bathless conditions under which our brave soldiers lived in France, I may tell you, sir, that the Bath Tub Business was never better. I can well afford to indulge myself with architecture and the applied arts. But please understand that my indulgence is not personal. Although the world does not generally know it, I have views, strong views, on the upbringing of children. Their education should be visual as well as auditory. I intend that Woodrow Theodore shall grow up in surroundings as perfect as good taste, good workmanship and money can supply. His dawning mind shall develop amid the highest forms of decoration and applied art that the twentieth century, the crown of civilization, can show. I shall call this upper apartment the Woodrow Theodore wing. It will be a model for parents. I am inclined to design the furniture myself."

"Like Mr. Louis Tiffany," I interposed.

Mr. X lifted himself into a chair. Although so excellent a man, he is sometimes subject to human frailties. As I have remarked before, one of his weaknesses is an occasional spasm of jealousy; and nothing upsets him so much as to be told his ideas are not absolutely original.

"You have me at a disadvantage, sir. Pray what has Mr. Louis Tiffany been doing now? Why was not I aware that he had been designing his own furniture?"

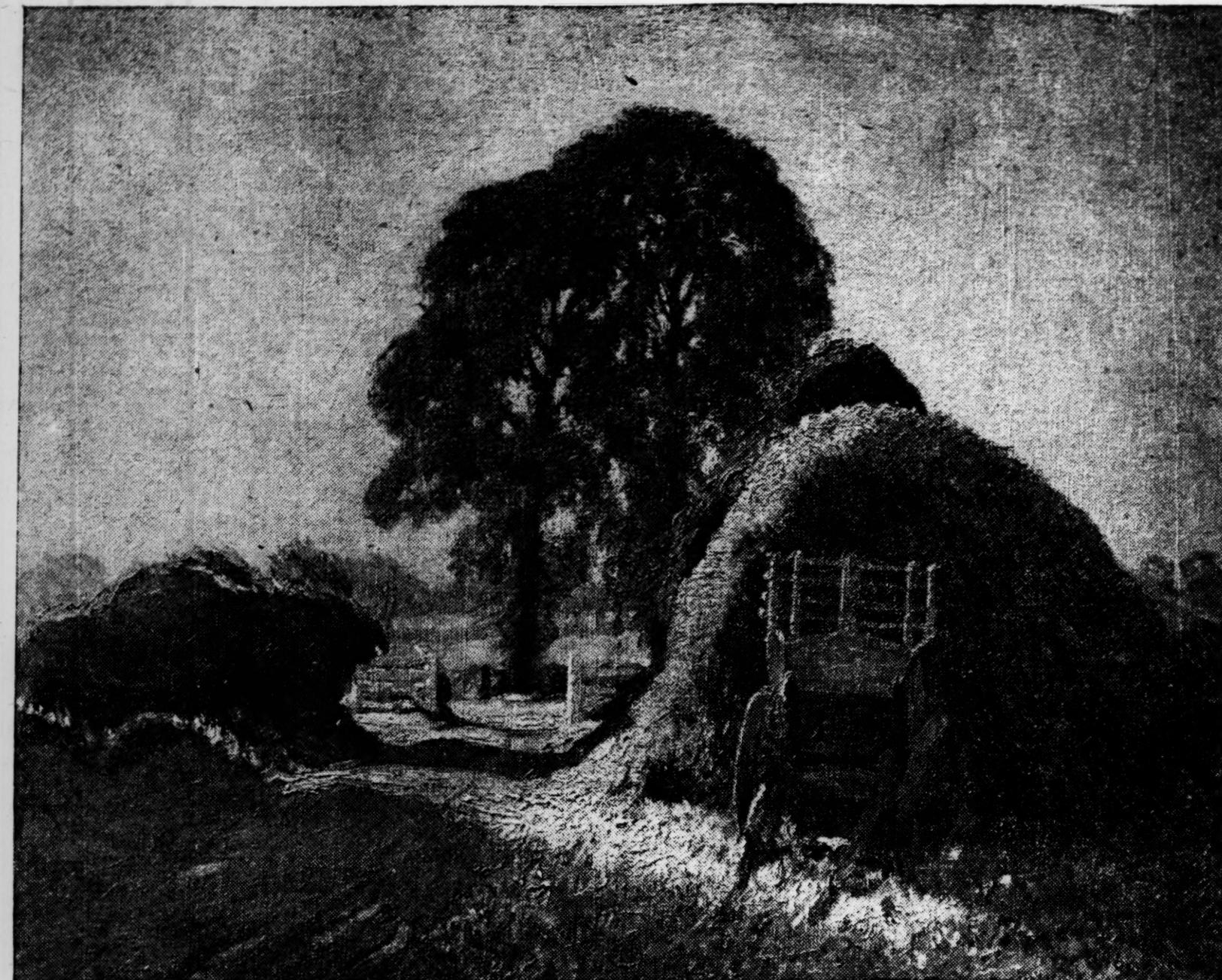
"It came out, sir, in the accounts that have been published of his magnificent bequest to art, known as the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation, that he had himself designed every article of furniture in his house, Laurelton Hall, Long Island."

Mr. X passed his hand over his brow. "I am all at sea, sir, as our naval friends say. My son and heir, and Mrs. X have been in my thoughts so much lately, that I have hardly looked at the papers. What is the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation? Pray inform me?"

"The facts of the gift," I said, "are simple and fine. Mr. Louis Tiffany has given his home, Laurelton Hall, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, with 80 acres of land and buildings, and an endowment of \$1,000,000 to found an art institution. It is designed to aid young artists of talent and promise who will be encouraged to develop their gifts untrammeled by school conventions. Studios and bedrooms are being built, and each pupil will have the advantage of studying the collections that Mr. Tiffany has formed. Mr. Stanley Lothrop, formerly of the Boston Museum and the American Art Academy in Rome, will be director of the foundation, and will be assisted by a board of trustees. The first dozen students are expected to begin their studies next May. The foundation of this institution, we are told, consummates a life-long dream of Mr. Tiffany's to aid materially in the advancement of American art and artists."

Mr. X pondered. "A noble and generous idea," he said, "and if only it attracts the right students who really need such adventitious aids, the Foundation should be of service to the state. Personally, sir, if I may say so, I have rather outgrown the Tiffany method of decoration. Once I cried aloud in the wilderness the merits of the Tiffany favrile glass, but now—ah, sir, change and progress. I will put my artistic advancement in the form of an epigram—'Exit William Kent; enter Robert Adam.' My audience invariably applaud that sentiment, because I always say it with emphasis, but I doubt if all of them know exactly what I mean. I am not quite sure myself. I learn slowly, sir."

Here the admirable man paused, and I could see by certain rhythmic movements of his ample body that some thought was amusing him. Presently he leaned toward me, slapped me on the knee, and said—"I should like to form a School for Parents. How can I correct Woodrow Theodore's aesthetic faults, until I first



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"Early Morning in September," by George Clausen, R. A.

CLAUSEN, STUDENT  
AND SEARCHER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Painting for painting's sake is like speaking for the sake of talking; to paint well one must have something to say." So spoke Gérôme to a pupil, and his words form a touchstone beneath which, alas, far too many pictures fail. But George Clausen, R. A., R. W. S., is one painter, at least, who is good as to recall your remarks about the Citizens Museum."

He sank deeper into his chair: he folded his hands across his waist-coat. This signified that Mr. X was ready and willing to listen.

For a few moments I looked steadily at his large, eager face, then I began— "Your point, Mr. X, is clear to me. You are desirous of furnishing the Woodrow Theodore wing with the best modern furniture, designed for modern needs, and expressive of the twentieth century taste and culture. When you say that you prefer Robert Adam to William Kent you mean simply that you prefer the simple and the severe to the rococo and the gaudy. You are a modern man; you are known as the inventor-constructor of the perfect modern Bath Tub, perhaps the finest current example of meeting a want materially and artistically; and you wish your new furniture to be just as expressive of our own time, as your Bath Tub, done as perfectly as it can be done by designers and craftsmen working in the twentieth century."

Again Mr. X inclined his head gravely.

"But when you seek the best examples of modern furniture, you are, as you express it, all at sea. In museums you are confronted with countless examples of furniture of a past day, going back for hundreds of years: in stores and shops you are bewildered by innumerable specimens of every kind of furniture, usually copied from past examples. But you find no guide, no authoritative specimens of twentieth century furniture approved by experts. You are offered endless pieces called by the names of past makers, but none by living makers. Every age seems to be honored except our own."

Again Mr. X inclined his head three times gravely.

"Your dream is A Citizens Museum—pardon, A Parents Museum—which would consist of a number of rooms, or even of houses, each furnished with prize pieces of furniture and accessories, chosen by men who have made this subject their special study and which would serve as model to people like yourself who are suddenly confronted with the problem of furnishing. Annual prizes are given for pictures, why should not annual prizes be given for articles of furniture from a bed to a bell-push, from a bookcase to an electric-light fitting. And why should not these prize things be arranged in rooms as they ought to be, so that parents and others may learn what is right, and what is wrong, what to choose and what to avoid. Why should there not be a National Academy of Crafts. Why is every age exploited but our own? Why?"

Mr. X rose and grasped my hand. He paused as if listening. "We will continue this conversation presently," he murmured. "The idea of A Parents Museum pleases me. Stay. Did you hear anything?"

I listened and was aware of an infant's cry, remote but shrill. Mr. X ran to the door. I had never seen him run before. There was something almost sublime in his movement.—Q. R.

shadow, or of near figures dark in shadow, of houses or trees, with others in light beyond. One sees no end of beautiful things, but only for a moment. There is no time to do more than make a mental note, but they give a clue, which one may follow and perhaps be so fortunate as to learn to develop. . . . Nature does not pose for the painter. . . . All work that lives does so because it reveals some beauty in nature."

The full meaning of his own words he has thoroughly appreciated. And he follows his own precept with his own example. He is always the student, the searcher. His attitude is one of humility, and therefore his quest is great.

London-born, it was Antwerp, with its Rembrandts, Rubens and Frans Hals, that first won his respect and then Paris, under Fleury and Bouguereau, that contributed its influence; the dignity of the one stiffening and steady the happier charm of the other.

Clausen's first academy picture, highly praised by critics and public alike, was a Dutch subject, "High Mass," the overflow of a congregation kneeling at the church doors. From this style of work he gradually drifted to English peasant out-of-door scenes, so well-known and so convincing.

He never doubts the truth of the artist's farm-hands, his barns and meadows, his still life and portraits. Their realism is direct and simple; their poetry that of conversation, contact, sympathy. He will no doubt be known in the future by his pictures of rural life. They remind one of the poems of Edward Thomas.

But this, although the greater part of his achievement, is not all. His adaptability is extraordinary. He seems to have split not only his experience into several "periods" but also his aims.

Some of his latest work is a series of large wall decorations treated broadly, simply, and with a decided modern feeling. Another large unfinished decoration for the Canadian Government has for its subject the return of the exiled peasants of Belgium. The rushing throng of anxious figures with their furniture and belongings piled high on carts returning to their homes is most impressive, and breathe joy, agony, action, hope. All this brings home to one how much Clausen is of the time he lives in. If we were far enough away from him we might see him, from the beginning of his career, living every moment, and painting it. His mind is always receptive, his eye always fresh for a new task.

The pleasure Clausen takes in his surface quality gives his work a charm most enjoyable. And it is this which makes it seem futile to try to describe paintings. It is all so elusive and subtle, be the aim never so direct and simple. In Clausen it is the more difficult because the intellectual appeal of his work is greater even than the emotional. His subjects are not so much felt as thought.

Clausen, in his lectures to painters, quotes an old Chinese rule on painting: "If you would have a slight and simple style, first study multitudinous detail." And he has adopted this rule, for he has learned the art of "leaving out," the most difficult of all to achieve, and in achieving this a thorough process of assimilation goes on.

Again from his "Aims and Ideals in Art": "On a windy day in summer when clouds are passing, one constantly sees, but for a moment only, such effects—of figures in sunlight relieved against a deep background of

the savage solitude of polar seas.

The society's showing of paintings, remarkably strong and diversified, in proportion to the number of canvases, is dominated almost wholly by the New York school. That, if we may be permitted the convenience of a large and loose generalization, is the school of such men as Robert Henri, George Bellows, George Luks, Ernest Lawson, and Jonas Lie. Academicians, progressives, and radicals are in the group, oddly assorted, but after their various individual fashions they are all modernists—aware of Cézanne and Monet, insistent upon breadth, freedom, and direct expression, whether through the dramatization of color and light, or the vital or lyrical mobilization of line.

Bellows is more emotional, more romantic than Henri, his early master, and paints with a dramatic dash that makes for vividness rather than for depth. However, his portraits of "My Mother" and "Emma" are full of fascination; and they cannot be altogether superficial, or they would never hold countenance as they do on either

the savage solitude of polar seas.

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Again from his "Aims and Ideals in Art": "On a windy day in summer when clouds are passing, one constantly sees, but for a moment only, such effects—of figures in sunlight relieved against a deep background of

across some delightful drawings of flowers—"The Bees and Harbells"—being especially beautiful; and some drawings by S. E. Greenwood, splendidly simple and sympathetic.

Then we walk out again into the street, taking with us memories of a few works, and these are Ben Nicholson's still-life studies. His "The Little Jug and Blue Bowl" is a lovely thing. We must give Nicholson the benefit of the doubt as to whether he has got hold of a stunt, for he has painted little hitherto. His paint quality is a little awkward.

With these we remember James Pryde's "The Red Bed," a work with a sinister bigness which characterizes all his work.

RUSKIN'S DRAWINGS  
AT BURLINGTON HOUSE

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—To those of us to whom John Ruskin has been a teacher, a guide, the collection of his drawings now on exhibition at Burlington House is something of a personal link with this great and inspiring genius. The first thing that strikes us is the enormous amount of work (it occupies three large rooms) he accomplished. And most of these are original notes, engravings, and drawings for his own writings. They are of many kinds, some in fine pencil point, some pencil and wash, others pen and color, many etchings and some water-color paintings. Some are mere suggestions, others are carried to an almost photographic degree of finish. Some again have that fairylike tentative nervousness which make them "not like drawings," but "rather the most exquisite efflorescences of beauty upon paper," seeming, as Edward Hughes, the painter, once said, "it is as if an angel had come down to earth to show us how to draw."

The same poetic feeling which pervades everything he wrote enshrines these drawings. He was a great interpreter of nature. His work is that of an earnest seeker, not so much concerned with representing as learning and knowing all there is in his subject. His subjects, too, are wide—anatomical studies of birds, flower studies, landscapes, architecture. No scale is too large or too small. One large, bold drawing of a spandrel in stone, called a "lecture diagram," might be a working drawing for a mason; and one tiny water-color drawing of a feather is marvelously minute in detail, wonderfully true in color, and yet as broad and generous as the lecture diagram. And it would have been so easy for that feather to have been commonplace, so easy to have given us the feeling of a young girl's exercise in a morning painting class.

Below it is one of the same artist's magical Manhattan nocturnes, a skyscraper view of the white-lighted city canon, which is the upper Broadway district between Forty-Second Street and Central Park. Ruskin, of course, is the unofficial dean and artist over-lord of the new society, and it could not look up to a more inspiring leader. Who knows but that his is the example of dignity that sobered the robustious Luks to seriousness in his "Portrait of Meilatz," a contemplative conception, even though an unfinished sketch. Such things as this Luks portrait, in their rare spontaneity, are essentially complete as soon as the first impression is blocked out on the canvas.

Albert Sterner has caught the prevailing tone of somber gravity in his head of Philip Merz, while in the relatively gayer atmosphere of the second salon Leon Kroll's "Girl with a Book" reflects Cézanne as frankly in studious tones of black and gray as Speicher's tensely interesting portrait of a young woman does in a higher key.

Where, then, are the freakish novelties that one looks for as a matter of course in an exhibition supposed to be progressive, radical, independent? The hopeful novelty about this one is that it has no freaks. About the only canes that might cause a momentary bizarre effect of a pair of Robert W. Chanler's sea-garden screens, on this occasion playing an unaccustomed rôle as wall decorations in the main salon.

Albert Sterner has caught the pre-  
vailing tone of somber gravity in his head of Philip Merz, while in the relatively gayer atmosphere of the second salon Leon Kroll's "Girl with a Book" reflects Cézanne as frankly in studious tones of black and gray as Speicher's tensely interesting portrait of a young woman does in a higher key.

There is a romantic free study of a vineyard wall near Lucca which might still be a model of treatment for a modernist painter.

The pencil drawings of architecture have a beautiful directness and searching for detail, at the same time never forgetting the essential construction. Another perfect gem is a drawing of Laufenburg, with a great sense of form and selection. How well the rocks in the foreground with their large yet delicate detail show in contrast the houses in fairylike piles, and the simple, bold structure of the bridge. He was fond of skies, too, and mountains in Switzerland, breathing into them a deep love. One wonders why he never drew the mountains of Wales. He was a Barmouth for a time and was moved by the extreme beauty of the Cambrians.

There is a note by Ruskin on a small water-color drawing of some holly—"Keep your red, red, and your brown, brown, and your green, green, for your life." And this is the whole of his secret. To him rocks were rocks, not masses of cut up color and tone. To him water was water, not surfaces to be translated through kaleidoscopic spectacles. Flowers to him were flowers, not splashes of color to be arranged for effect and called "pieces." And still further his rocks were granite or onyx, his water sea water or river, his flowers thistle or rose. They all had their individual characters.

His attitude toward his subjects was the searching one of the student, never translating through himself or by his own interpretation, but always seeking the truth underlying the things he drew. For the truth he sought was not merely that of outward fidelity. It may be said of Ruskin's drawings, as of his writings, that they are "prose," but this does in no way diminish the charm of both nor their value. Whereas the same charge brought against most of the work of today would convict it. This is due to our habit of rushing through life. We allow our motors and telephones to give us more time to give to more motors and telephones, rather than free us from them. Work such as Ruskin's has none of this hurry. It is measured, sedate, thoughtful, and beautiful in the extreme. One thinks of him as perhaps the nearest equivalent to Leonardo da Vinci England has produced.

BRITISH STOCKHOLM EXHIBIT  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—An exhibition of British art is planned to be held here next spring. The exhibition is calculated to be quite representative, as all objects at the exhibition are first to be judged in London by a special committee, and in consequence only the very best will be displayed.

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WAR MEMORIALS AND  
OTHER LONDON SHOWS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Part of the present war memorials exhibition at the Royal Academy of Arts has already been on view for some months at the Victoria and Albert Museum. When there, one could but think how badly the craftsmen of today were rising to the unique opportunity offered them by the war memorial. The old, dignified, quiet examples of medieval workmanship alongside, in the museum, put the modern work at a terrible disadvantage. And yet the old people never had greater inspiration in their wars than we have had in the one just finished.

Ruskin has said that all great epochs of art have been inspired by war. And that these epochs have reached their zenith in the war periods. Well, when one realizes that within a short lifetime there have been something like 133 wars, one begins to wonder when art could be said not to have been inspired by them. Rather it is that art has gone on in spite of war, and has reflected the ages through which it has passed, irrespective of their wars. But if Ruskin meant that struggle is the incentive to great art effort, then we agree, probably, and it is when luxury and stagnant success are present that art becomes effete and degraded.

Reviewing the struggle and agony of the past five years, one would have expected then a reflection of it all in the crafts and art of our time, making them stronger and more vital. But this is certainly not the case. And this exhibition of designs for sculpture, canopied buildings, pavilions, and illuminated manuscripts is a deplorable reflection of the empty theatricality of our life today. Those exhibits which cost most generally seem to be the worst. Those which are simple and of less pretension are the best. Instances of the first can be seen in most of the sculpture, which lacks monumental value, and instances of the second can be seen in the use of plain skin of vellum treated with simple lettering, and the incised slate slabs with lettering based on the splendid example of that of the Trojan Columns.

## THE HOME FORUM

## London Fashions in 1775

[From Garrick's musical farce called "May-day," acted at Drury Lane in 1775. A countryman's view of London fashions.]

What's a poor simple clown  
To do in the town?  
Of the freaks and vagaries I'll none;  
The folks I saw there  
Two faces did wear,  
An honest man ne'er has but one.  
Let others to London go roan;  
Whilst I and my neighbor  
Can sing and labor  
To me there is nothing like country  
and home.

The ladies, I vow,  
I cannot tell how,  
Were now white as curd, and now red.  
Law, how you would stare  
At the huge crop of hair,  
Tis a hay-cock at the top of their head.  
Let others, etc.

Then 'tis so dizen'd out,  
And with trinkets about.  
With ribbands and dippets between;  
They so noddle and toss,  
Just like a fore horse,  
With tassels and bells in a team.  
Let others, etc.

Then the fops are so fine,  
With jink-waisted chine,  
And a skimp fit of a hat,  
Which from sun, wind, or rain,  
Will not shelter their brain,  
Though there's no need to take care of  
that.

Let others, etc.  
Would you these creatures ape,  
In looks, or in shape,  
Teach a calf on his hind legs to go,  
Let him waddle in gait,  
A skimp dish on his plate,  
And he'll look all the world like a  
beau.

Let others, etc.  
To keep my brains right,  
My bones whole and tight,  
To speak nor to look would I dare;  
As they bate they shall brew—  
Old Nick and his crew,  
At London keep vanity fair.  
Let others, etc.

On page 355 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us that "To strike out right and left against the mist, never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea." So much of the human rebellion against wrong conditions of work and pay is blind and senseless that first of all it needs to give way before the calm and reasoned operation of divine intelligence. The one Mind and its idea rebels perfectly against any supposition of injustice in the same way as two parallel lines continue in effective revolt against the supposition that they could ever meet. This true rebellion, however, is sure and energetic activity in accordance with Principle and not the mere brutality of human rage. Thus the only stand which can really succeed is the spiritually righteous vigor that goes on in Mind for the constant exaltation of thought and endeavor.

In one way or another, for centuries, the word "strike" has been used to mean a forcible blow. To both Timothy and Titus Paul wrote of the right kind of bishop, so the seventeenth-century King James translation has it, as "not given to wine, no striker." Now certainly this could not mean that any man should be a pacifist, but rather, as the passage continues, "not a brawler." The spiritually forcible stroke of divine Love has to take the place of the vain pretenses that matter could ever do anything. What the force of metaphysical understanding is, every laborer needs patiently to learn. And of course every one, man, woman, or child, is a laborer for God. For each the right way of striking or standing is through active adherence to divine intelligence as the only producing power. The very belief in matter is utter nothingness.

On page 10 of the Message to the Mother Church for 1900 Mrs. Eddy says: "Certain elements in human nature would undermine the civic, social, and religious rights and laws of nations and peoples striking at liberty, human rights, and self-government—and this, too, in the name of God, justice, and humanity! These elements assail even the new-old doctrines of the prophets and of Jesus and his disciples. History shows that error repeats itself until it is exterminated. Surely the wisdom of our forefathers is not added but subtracted from whatever sways the sceptre of self and peril over individuals, weak provinces, or peoples. Here our hope anchors in God who reigns, and justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne."

To work and stand for God alone is really easy. It requires no mere mortal schooling but only the simple and thorough turning in the right direction. With this turning to divine intelligence true education goes on spontaneously until the present possession of all spiritual good is realized. Relying together on divine Principle all workers are bound to prove the abundance which is for their common blessing. No theory or ism and no acceptance of matter as actual can demonstrate this. Only the unfoldment of Mind, as understanding, for all manner of men, from the seemingly poorest to the seemingly richest, can give permanent peace and satisfaction in the world of labor and in the world of affairs generally. This understanding is indeed open to all through Christian Science.

If a man believes that he lacks enough education to understand Christian Science he needs but to get to work to prove that the very study of Christian Science is an education for him as nothing else could ever have been. Every term used is simple when

## "No Striker"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question is sometimes asked, How can Christian Science meet the needs of the common people, the day laborers and their families, and those generally who form the great mass of population in any country? Of course the practice of Christian Science is already reaching those very people in large numbers, and through their whole condition of thinking and living is being widely improved. Poverty, disease, and uncleanness are being replaced by sufficiency, health, and cleanliness, through the constantly spreading knowledge that Christian Science gives the infinite healing truth.

its spiritual and real meaning is sought. Mrs. Eddy has stated and restated her discovery in all sorts of combinations of words so that every one from the university professor to the small child can readily grasp it. The patient consecration required for the study is a joy, as no blind striking out against wrong conditions could possibly be a joy. Only the simple desire to live in every act in accordance with Principle is necessary for the complete and immediate turning away from the wrong sense of striking with all that it involves to the spiritual stanchness which always wins. Thus for every state of human thought Christian Science gives the infinite healing truth.

which gave access to other parts of the extensive building.

The other appointments of the mansion partook of the rude simplicity of the Saxon period, which Cedric piqued himself upon maintaining. The floor was composed of earth mixed with lime. . . . For about one quarter of the length of the apartment the floor was raised by a step, and this space, which was called the dais, was occupied only by principal members of the family and visitors of distinction. For this purpose a table richly covered with scarlet cloth was placed transversely across the platform, from the middle of which ran the longer and lower board at which the domestics and inferior persons fed, down toward

## Shelley to Peacock

My dear Peacock,

I ought first to say that I have not yet received one of your letters from Naples; in Italy such things are difficult, but your present letter tells me all that I could desire to hear of your situation.

My employments are these: I awaken usually at seven; read half an hour; then get up; breakfast; after breakfast ascend "my tower," and read or write until two. Then we dine. After dinner I read Dante with Mary, gossip little, eat grapes and figs, sometimes walk, though seldom, and at half past five pay a visit to Mrs. Gisborne, who reads Spanish with

## Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa

[From W. S. Landor's "Imaginary Conversations"]

Leontion. . . . Although you admit no statues in the country, you might at least, methinks, have discovered a retirement with a fountain in it: here I see not even a spring.

Epicurus. Fountain I can hardly say there is; but on the left there is a long crevice or chasm, which we have never yet visited, and which we cannot discern until we reach it. This is full of soft mould, very moist, and many high reeds and canes are growing there; and the rock itself too drips

new water, for which Sosimenes, no doubt, thinks himself another Pericles. Epicurus. Those old junipers quite conceal it.

Ternissa. They look warm and sheltering; but I like the rose-lauris much better, and what a thicket of them here is!

Epicurus. Leaving all the larger, I shall remove many thousands of them; enough to border the greater part of the walk, intermixed with roses.

There is an infinity of other plants and flowers, or weeds as Sosimenes calls them, of which he has cleared his olive-yard, and which I shall adopt. Twenty of his slaves came in yesterday, laden with hyacinths and narcissuses, anemones, and jonquils. "The curses of our vineyards," cried he, "and good neither for man nor beast. I have another estate infested with lilies of the valley: I should not wonder if you accepted these, too."

"And with thanks," answered I.

The whole of his remark I could not collect: he turned aside, and (I believe) prayed. I only heard "Pallas"—"Father"—"sound mind"—"innocent man"—"good neighbor." As we walked together I perceived him looking grave, and I could not resist my inclination to smile as I turned my eyes toward him. He observed it, at first with unconcern, but by degrees some doubts arose within him, and he said, "Epicurus, you have been throwing away no less than half a talent on this sorry piece of mountain, and I fear you are about to waste as much in labor: for nothing was ever so terrible as the price we are obliged to pay the workman, since the conquest of Persia, and the increase of luxury in our city. Under three obols none will do his day's work. But what, in the name of all the deities, could induce you to plant those roots, which other people dig up and throw away?"

"I have been doing," said I, "the same thing my whole life through, Sosimenes!"

## Irish Skies

In London here the streets are gray,  
an' gray the sky above;  
I wish I were in Ireland to see the  
skies I love—  
Pearl cloud, buff cloud, the color of  
a dove.

All day I travel English streets, but in  
my dreams I tread  
The far Glencullen road and see the  
soft sky overhead,  
Gray clouds, white clouds, the wind  
has shepherded.

At night the London lamps shine  
bright, but what are they to me?  
I've seen the moonlight in Glendhu,  
the stars above Glencree—  
The lamps of heaven give light enough  
for me. . . .

—Padric Gregory ("Modern Anglo-Irish Verse").



"Sand Dunes," from the etching of the Maine coast by Stanley W. Woodward

## The Coast Has Put On a Softer Raiment

"The highest hill-top commands a wide prospect of Wells Bay," writes Samuel Adams Drake in "The Pine-Tree Coast." "Change could hardly be more striking or complete or more refreshing to the eye, for all is light and sunshine here after the darkness and gloom of those fearful crags. The coast is no longer encased in granite, but has now put on a softer and warmer raiment, as if nature herself had called a truce.

"From the mouth of the Ogunquit River—here clipped to 'Gunkit'—which falls into the sea at one end of the village, and makes its harbor, the shore sweeps grandly around till it is cut apart by the deep furrow of the Kennebunk, where the rock formation begins again.

"Stretched out invitingly, beneath a tremulous golden mist, are the long beaches of Ogunquit and Wells, extending together for four miles, an ocean amphitheater, with an irregular heap of dazzling sand-dunes thrown up behind them, and long levels of salt-marsh behind these again. These beaches are nearly always wrapped in a warm, luminous vapor through which the dull glitter from myriad particles of sand sends scintillations of light to a great distance. And such breakers! It is something to see whole troops of them advancing like prancing horsemen to the charge, three lines deep and all at once, toward the shore, up which they fling themselves in mad riot, rearing, and plunging with all the action of living things."

"Upon leaving Ogunquit, one finds oneself at the beginning of a long, sandy terrace descending by a gentle slope to the waterside, where the beach is and the sea, and throwing wide open, as it were, throughout the six miles of curving shore that we follow without once quitting it, a large and most enjoyable prospect of the Atlantic Ocean."

The Hall of the Saxon

In a hall, the height of which was greatly disproportionate to its extreme length and width, a long oaken table formed of planks rough-hewn from the forest, and which had scarcely received any polish, stood ready prepared for the evening meal of Cedric the Saxon. The roof, composed of beams and rafters, had nothing to divide the apartment from the sky except the plankling and thatch; there was a huge fireplace at either end of the hall, but as the chimneys were constructed in a very clumsy manner, at least as much of the smoke found its way into the apartment as escaped by the proper vent. The constant vapor which this occasioned had polished the rafters and beams of the low-browed hall by incrusting them with a black varnish of soot. On the sides of the apartment hung implements of war and the chase, and these were at each corner folding doors

the bottom of the hall. The whole resembled the form of the letter T, or some of those ancient dinner tables which may be still seen in the antique colleges of Oxford or Cambridge. Massive chairs and settles of carved oak were placed upon the dais, and over these seats and the more elevated table was fastened a canopy of cloth, which served in some degree to protect the dignitaries who occupied that distinguished station from the weather and especially from the rain, which in some places found its way through the ill-constructed roof.

The walls of this upper end of the hall, as far as the dais extended, were covered with hangings, or curtains, and upon the floor was a carpet, both of which were adorned with some attempts at tapestry, or embroidery, executed with brilliant or rather gaudy coloring. Over the lower range of table, the roof, as we have noticed, had no covering; the rough, plastered walls were left bare, and the rude earthen floor was uncarpeted; the board was uncovered by a cloth, and rude massive benches supplied the place of chairs.

In the center of the upper table were placed two chairs more elevated than the rest, for the master and mistress of the family, who presided over the scene of hospitality, and from doing so derived their Saxon title of honor, which signifies "The Dividers of Bread."—Scott, in "Ivanhoe."

Every-Day Fellowmen

There are few prophets in the world, . . . few heroes. I cannot afford to give all my reverence to such rarities; I want a great deal of those feelings for my every-day fellowmen, especially for the few in the foreground of the great multitude, whose faces I know, whose hands I touch, for whom I have to make way with kindly courtesy. . . . I bereave with discharge my conscience and declare that I have had quite enthusiastic movements of admiration toward gentlemen who spoke the worst English, who were occasionally fretful in their temper, and who had never moved in a higher sphere of influence than that of parish overseer; and that the way in which I have come to the conclusion that human nature is lovable—the way I have learnt something of its deep pathos, its sublime mysteries—has been by living a great deal among people more or less commonplace and vulgar, of whom you would perhaps hear nothing, very surprising if you were to inquire about them in the neighborhoods where they dwelt.—George Eliot.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Some Inner History of Afghan Rising

IT WILL, no doubt, be many years before the full story of the recent rising in Afghanistan is known, if it ever is known. It is, however, gradually unfolding, and every additional piece of information goes to confirm what was, several months ago, a strong suspicion that behind the Afghan in the great plan for the "invasion of India" was the Turk, behind the Turk the Bolshevik, and behind the Bolsheviks the German. The way of it is not simple. Indeed, at times, the story as it unfolds is so fantastic that only those in some measure acquainted with the East, especially that part of the East which lies north of the Hindu Kush, will be likely to accord it unwavering credence. Part of the story is, of course, well known. How Germany, in the early days of the war, sought to stir up trouble for Great Britain in Afghanistan; how a young German-trained Indian anarchist, posing as a powerful Indian Rajah, suddenly appeared on the frontier accompanied by a German officer bearing a letter from the German Imperial Chancellor himself; how this strange mission sought the assistance of the Ameer as to "how best India might be saved from British tyranny"; and how the Ameer, "the friend of England," promptly had the envoys arrested and conveyed to Kabul; all this is recorded history. The scheme failed, but the "friends of Germany" in Afghanistan never abandoned hope, and when, early in the present year, the "friend of England," the Ameer Habibullah Khan, was murdered, and, later on, the attack took place on the Khyber posts and the "descent" was made of the Afghan armies into India, Lord Chelmsford described the whole sorry business as "the long-delayed fruit of the efforts of the friends of Germany in Kabul."

Lord Chelmsford was right, of course; how right is shown in the recent disclosures made by the Anglo-Indian newspaper, *The Englishman*. It now appears that, as far back as 1916, there was in Kabul a "provisional government of India." It was composed of three Indians, who, provided with money from unknown sources, had arrived in the Afghan capital giving out that they were the heads of a movement formed to overthrow the government of India. One of the three was a Sikh, who styled himself Administrative Minister of the Provisional Government of India; another was a man named Aziz, said to come from Kasur, who enjoyed the rank of Assistant Administrative Minister; and the third was Burkattullah, a well-known renegade, who acted as secretary. This curious organization was presided over by a president, one Mahendra Pratap, forwarded to Kabul for the purpose from Berlin. At first, the provisional government seems to have enjoyed only a rather ignominious existence. The Ameer treated it with contempt, refusing to notice it even to the extent of suppressing it. In 1918, however, the provisional government had a notable and sudden accession of strength. The year before, the notorious Mahomed Tarzi, who had consolidated a somewhat precarious position at Kabul by marrying his daughter to the Ameer's second son, the present Ameer, had disappeared mysteriously from the Afghan capital on a secret mission. Early in 1918, he returned, wearing a fez, calling himself Mahomed Tarzi Bey, and supplied with a very large sum of money obtained from Bolshevik sources.

Mahomed Tarzi Bey at once joined the provisional government, and, within a very short time, a steady stream of money was flowing through the Khyber pass into India, designed to stir up sedition and revolt. The story has many gaps, and the figures in the background are hazy and indistinct. Nevertheless, all through the tremendous days of the latter part of last year the provisional government seems to have carried on its work. The defeat of the Central Powers and the conclusion of the armistice apparently made no difference, except to arouse the real principals in the great conspiracy to more energetic effort. For, early in the present year, Enver Pasha, a fugitive from Constantinople, no more than a voice out of the unknown, is found with a representative of the Russian Soviet government, a people's commissary named Kumaroff, urging the provisional government of India to set about organizing the long-discussed invasion of that country, and hinting pretty sharply that Mahomed Tarzi Bey and his friends must do something more startling and effective than they had yet done. What followed was startling enough. Within a few weeks, the Ameer had been assassinated, and, three months later, the grand "invasion" had been attempted and had failed.

Now, the fact that it failed is of comparatively small importance, when an effort is made to estimate the real significance of the situation. To the strange diversity of interests behind the Afghan rising, failure is wont to convey no lesson save that, in a particular instance, circumstances were too much for them. Where the end aimed at is simply anarchy and disorder, failures, such as the anarchist's view, may be dismissed lightly. What is of importance, however, is the fact that the main cause of the Afghan uprising was the dissemination of Bolshevik doctrines, carefully and cunningly adapted to the eastern mind. It was with the vision of himself as the leader of a great central Asiatic soviet state, a state which ultimately would include within its borders the teeming millions of India, that the Ameer Amanullah caused his armies to take the historic road from Kabul to the Khyber. The only result was an ignominious defeat, culminating in the ignominious peace signed recently at Rawalpindi. But Enver Pasha, Commissary Kumaroff, the "friends of Germany," and all that they stand for in that great terra incognita of the Mid East are still very much "untouched." It is no more than a few days ago that the Afghan Ambassador to Soviet Russia was received by Nicolai Lenin in Moscow. The Ambassador expressed the hope that the soviet would help to emancipate the peoples of the East. To this Lenin replied that

that was exactly what the soviet wished to do, but that it would be necessary for the Muhammadians of the East to "help soviet Russia first in its great war of emancipation." The rest, for the moment, may be silence, but it is a silence which calls very urgently for the utmost watchfulness.

### Lest America Be Overwhelmed

THERE is good augury for the well-being of the United States of America in the increased attention that, of late, is being given to the subject of immigration. Certainly the question as to how numerous people from overseas countries shall be allowed to enter here is now beginning, thanks to the war, to be understood as having more important bearings than merely those concerning the supply of cheap labor for industry. How immigration may affect the labor supply may still be important, but of vastly greater import is the question as to how immigration bears upon the whole structure and nature of the industrial body, and so, of course, how it affects the development of the Nation. When somebody rises to remark that immigration may make or break the American Nation, he has put the vital thing about immigration in a nutshell. If America and the American ways of community living and governing are worth maintaining, it is time for immigration to become the focus of general and unremitting attention.

Two facts notable since the beginning of the war, with respect to this matter, are that the net increase in the United States population from overseas sources has been falling, and that the number of newcomers turned back at the ports of entry has been relatively on the increase. For the decade preceding the outbreak of the war, every year saw somewhat over a million aliens coming into the country. That the steady influx was checked none too soon was made only too apparent by the disclosures of war times. Then, for the first time, a considerable proportion of the American people began to appreciate the fact that the undigested foreign elements in the population had already grown so great as to leave the Nation unfitted to grapple effectively with important matters involving American nationalism. Too many so-called Americans, some of them citizens in name, were working for interests that were not American, with neither trust in the country as it then existed nor faith in its future. And even of the so-called natives, those of the coastal districts who realized the need of protection were balanced by the great lethargic masses of the interior, who felt that the United States was safe from alien encroachments of every sort. A better appreciation of the true situation has now followed, but not yet can it properly be said that the Nation has this matter well in hand. It has made some effort at correction, but what has been attempted is no more than a tithe of what must be accomplished if the people of the United States are to continue to be a great Nation in fact as well as in name. To be sure, a vast effort is already in the making to Americanize the hordes of un-American men, women, and children who now constitute a part of the American body politic. There is some encouragement to believe that this effort will in time be crowned with success. Clearly, however, the Nation will be making little headway against the real difficulty if it succeeds merely in raising to actual citizenship only those aliens who are already in the country. One need only take notice of certain aspects of the current unrest to find reason for much broader and more persistent activities. Merely to speak the word Bolshevism is to indicate, as a means of making Americanization work effective within the country, the need of closing the ports to many who seek this country from abroad. The Bolshevik movement has demonstrated the ease with which agents of foreign propaganda and disruptive purposes have been able to enter the country, and how costly to American peace and industry has been their presence here. Unfortunately such agents of discord carry no outward marks of their essential hostility to American ideals, at least none that can be ordinarily discerned by the immigration officials. That the little ones get by even though the big ones may be stopped is to be deduced from the frequency of the appearance of the alien element, nowadays, as aggravating strike disorders, and deliberately metamorphosing an industrial strike into something like a definitely political uprising.

Unless the continued entrance to this country of such elements is barred, there is little reason to hope that Americanization work will prove adequate to the requirements of the situation. A considerable time must elapse before the work now outlined can be expected to bring any appreciable change for the better amongst the alien masses already here. That such work may not be nullified, or even seriously handicapped, there should be a rigid enforcement of the restrictions already authorized with respect to immigration, and new restrictions should be provided wherever they are found to be requisite for the exclusion of undesirables. It may be worth while to consider making the restrictions quantitative as well as qualitative. For the "cheap labor" argument for wide-open ports has been pretty well exploded by the recent discoveries. Labor that was "cheap" when first brought to these shores has, in the end, cost the country dear. And while the people of the United States may have no pre-emptive right, merely for the sake of comfort, to exclude others from this portion of the earth, there is here at stake a national ideal of community life which it is the fair duty of Americans to preserve. That this American purpose shall not be extinguished by the mere rush of outsiders who would participate in it, the human tide from the Old World must now be vigorously held in check.

### Utilizing Lignite in Canada

THERE can be no doubt that one of the great problems awaiting solution in Canada, as in many other countries, today, is that of the fuel supply. It is a question full of complexities, each country having its own special difficulty to overcome, and Canada's great problem is that of transportation. In winter, not only are the great waterways of the country frozen, but railway transport is rendered more uncertain. In order, therefore, to make

adequate provision for the winter, Canada has to do, to a very great extent, what nearly every country has to do more or less, namely, lay in her stocks in the summer.

This year, Canada has presumably been more desirous of carrying out this policy than ever before. As far back as last June, Mr. C. A. Magrath, former Canadian fuel controller, was urging its more widespread adoption. The difficulty has been that production has not been equal to the demand, whilst the position is complicated by the fact that Canada imports a large part of her coal supply from the United States, where coal production is, at the present time, to say the least of it, uncertain. The net result of all this is that Canada is apparently faced with a shortage of fuel, or, rather, it would be more correct to say, with a shortage of coal. For one of the outcomes, quite an inevitable outcome, of course, of the coal shortage throughout the world is the discovery and utilization of other, and often more effective means of heating and power production.

In Canada this is taking the form of the utilization of her immense lignite deposits, which, until quite recently, were practically neglected. According to Mr. R. A. Ross, chairman of the Lignite Utilization Board, within a year there should be no need for imported anthracite as far, at any rate, as western Canada is concerned. Lignite, as it is taken from the pits, may be described as a "low grade coal," but lignite, pulverized, mixed with a binder, and formed into briquettes, produces "commercial product at a commercial price, practically equal in heating value to anthracite coal."

This is no premature announcement, discounting the bill of an expected achievement. The new fuel has apparently been put to the most exhaustive tests. As the chairman of the utilization board explained, in a recent statement, the briquettes have been soaked in water, put in cold storage, thawed out, and frozen again, and have stood all trials. They have been piled in the open without any protection and have shown no deterioration. The briquettes are, in fact, simply anthracite, because the whole composition of the lignite has been changed. All the gases which make lignite sooty have been driven off, the water evaporated, and the new product can be shipped anywhere and used for any purpose for which anthracite coal can be used.

Now, quite apart from the question of the availability of this new fuel in ever-increasing quantities, a further advantage must accrue from the fact that the advent of the new product cannot fail considerably to reduce the "tyranny" of what may well be called "orthodox coal." If last winter proved one thing more than another to the Canadian public, as far as the question of heating was concerned, it was the great feasibility of relieving a coal shortage by the more extensive use of wood fuel. This year, apparently, the coming "substitute" is the new synthetic coal. Others will doubtless follow, and a sure way of helping to relieve the coal shortage is to give such substitutes the fairest possible trial.

### The Country Storekeeper

THERE still remains, in the more sparsely settled portions of the middle west of the United States, a relic, as it were, of a civilization far more crude than that of the present day, in the person of the primitive country storekeeper. It is not claimed, of course, that this necessary adjunct of rustic society and, probably, originator, unconsciously, of the department store, was an institution peculiar to the middle west. His forbears, no doubt, had "kept store" in the villages, small towns, and possibly at the crossroads, in New England or New York State, where their ability to trade advantageously to themselves in all kinds of "Yankee notions" was proverbial. A genius thus acquired made of the pioneer storekeepers, who followed the ox trail from the steamboat landings into the wilderness of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, an astute, resourceful, and also genial class. They were widely separated from one another, and each was entirely independent of the others. But in their chief characteristics they were, in many cases, much alike.

The country storekeeper of New England and York State in the early days of the nineteenth century, at least, was not a pioneer, in the stricter application of the term. His store was usually on a well-beaten roadway between the larger settlements, and communication with the outside world was easy and frequent. His supplies could be sent to him regularly in almost any season of the year, and his patrons were well known, as were their ordinary needs. Like his prototype of the western wilderness of today, he was not over particular concerning the mediums of exchange. Calico, boots, shoes, hardware, grindstones, molasses, and cheese were always on hand to be traded for almost anything which his customers had to offer. The produce accepted as an equivalent of cash was readily converted into money, either by selling it direct to itinerant buyers or by forwarding it, often in large lots, to the nearest city or port. The double transaction seldom failed to net the original dealer a double profit, one on the article sold to his customers and another on the goods taken in exchange and later disposed of. But that was before the days of "profiteering." Anything of the sort was then called sharp trading.

But the Yankee merchant who gained his schooling in trade in the east found himself confronted by somewhat different conditions in the middle west. True, those with whom he was to deal were, for the most part, products of the so-called Yankee school. But they had been graduated from it, as least in a large measure, and had gone forth to accomplish what they rightfully regarded as big things. With little means beyond that necessary to transport them to the "New Eldorado," they had undertaken the task of subduing a well-nigh limitless empire of forest and prairie. The story of their conquest has often been told by the simple recital of unadorned facts more stirring than many a romance. But these pioneers were not the "hand-to-mouth," though prudent, provident, and resourceful farmers whom the storekeeper had known in his home country. They were, in the parlance of a later day, plunbers, at least in the estimation of the cautious trader. They brought no butter, eggs, or cheese to exchange for gingham and

shoes. There were no apples, no smoked hams, no sacks of beans to be proffered for molasses and sugar. From the four-corners where the storekeeper had built his rough-boarded shack, of course with the indispensable squared front upon which had been painted "General Merchandise," he could see, during a long midsummer day, nothing but billowing, endless acres of wheat. He no doubt discovered that, like those about him, he had banked his all upon the crop. His fortune, by very force of circumstances, had been cast with that of those who had followed or preceded him into the "new country." Instead of "quick turns and small profits," the trade motto to which he had been schooled, he found himself committed to a system of long credits, with accounts balanced once a year.

But the country storekeeper of the middle west, like his forefathers of a more pronounced Yankee type, usually saw to it that the ledger balance was on the right side. He enjoyed the climate and the scenery, but they were not the chief attractions. So it was that, when the railroads came, the country storekeeper became the city merchant, and a man of affairs. One may find the monuments of his thrift in all the larger centers of the west today, in the form of banks and libraries, churches and schools, and sometimes, though infrequently, a great store building. What a little way it really is, and yet how far it is often made to appear, from the "four-corners," with its hitching posts, its cracker boxes, and its molasses barrels, to the carpeted office of a bank president, or the private sanctum of the general solicitor of the railroad which made the trading post a city!

### Notes and Comments

IT APPEARS from a recent summing up that there are about 80,000 Chinese in the United States. They were rare in America when Bret Harte wrote "Plain Talk from Truthful James" for the Overland Monthly, unforgetably mentioning one of the earlier Chinese immigrants, and may again become equally rare, for it is said that nowadays three return to China for every one who comes to America. The great Chinese exodus came in the eighties, drawn by the contemporary demand for cheap labor, and at one time the number in the United States reached about 180,000. Thus, for example, China helped to build the railroads. The exodus, however, was of short duration; and the present Chinese population, which it would be safe to say many Americans think of as being composed almost exclusively of laundrymen, includes students, merchants, grocers, and proprietors of restaurants. Taken all in all, the Chinese in America do not add up very seriously either as a "menace" or as a "problem."

WHEN Australia's Prime Minister was recently carried through the streets of Sydney by cheering citizens and entertained by its leading men, he recalled vividly a very different reception which the city of the beautiful harbor gave him in early days. He could not resist the temptation of reminding his hosts. "When I stood on the platform at the Town Hall and looked round me over a sea of faces," he said, "my thoughts went back to the day when I first came to this city. In that very street on which that hall stands I worked for six shillings a day at the hardest work a man can do, the work of a blacksmith, and I did it for twelve hours a day. Oh, yes, I know this city very well indeed. I slept in the Domain for three nights!" And all Sydney laughed with him.

A COLLEGE professor in California has raised the question whether a college degree and a title conferred by royalty are not practically identical as incentives to snobbery, and therefore equally inconsistent with the ideals of the United States. "To call me doctor," says he, "is the same as distinguishing me as a lord. To get a degree in college is just the same as to win a 'Sir.' In conferring degrees our American colleges are feeding the appetite for titles." The weakness of the professor's position—or should one say the citizen-professor's?—appears in the fact that the average American citizen will probably wonder how he came to think of it. Ever since there have been colleges there have been citizens with college degrees, but until now nobody seems to have thought of them as a titled nobility.

WHILE a court of inquiry is so busily engaged in weighing the various claims to original authorship of tanks, and while discussion on the subject is going on in sundry capitals, a French writer, brushing aside Wells and his "Anticipations," points to one of the fathers of literature, Michel de Montaigne, as the man to whom medals and kudos are really due. There is a prognostication in one of the Essays of the entry of combatants into battle inclosed in bastions "just like those which the ancients caused their elephants to carry." There is the germ of the tank invention right enough, but that it should have taken so long to germinate may not inconceivably be regarded as invalidating Montaigne's claims to the Croix de Guerre.

BY A change in American law since the United States entered the war with Germany, it has become possible for an American to accept decorations by foreign states; and as a natural enough consequence General Pershing has become the most decorated American that one can imagine. One is reminded also that he is General Sir John Joseph Pershing. One wonders if this distinguished American citizen would be able, offhand, to enumerate his own titles, or explain, without reference to a notebook, each and every combination of capital letters that he is entitled to include in his signature.

MORNINGTON CRESCENT, in the Hampstead Road, is up for sale. Here, in the house down in the directories as No. 362 of the Hampstead Road, lived George Cruikshank, and here he drew pictures for "Oliver Twist." Not far away is the Wellington House Academy, where Charles Dickens went to school. A letter from an old schoolfellow preserves the names of two or three of Dickens' schoolmates. There was Henry Danson, Daniel Tobin, Richard Bray, and the writer of the letter, Owen P. Thomas. The Hampstead Road and the Crescent have no claims to beauty, but there is always a certain distinction in forming part of Dickens' London.